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LITERATURE.

LUTHERAN BOOKS.

The Life of Luther. By Julius Köstlin. Translated from the German. (Longmans.)

Luther and other Leaders of the Reformation. By John Tulloch. (Blackwood.)

Martin Luther. By John H. Treadwell. (Ward.)

Luther: a Short Biography. By James Anthony Froude. (Longmans.)

Martin Luther the Reformer. By Julius Köstlin. (Cassells.)

Luther and Good Works. By John E. B. Mayor. (Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes.)

Die schmalkaldischen Artikel vom Jahre 1537. Hrsg. von Dr. Karl Zangemeister. (Heidelberg: Carl Winter.)

Luther: ein kirchliches Festspiel. Von Hans Herrig. (Berlin: Luckhardt.)

Luther's Table Talk. (Religious Tract Society.)

PROF. KÖSTLIN'S *Luthers Leben* has already received in Germany an amount of commendation to which it is fairly entitled, and which renders further encomium on this side the sea almost superfluous. It is a very careful, well-conceived, well-executed piece of literary work. And if we cannot adopt, without some qualification, Mr. Froude's verdict in its favour, that "the student who has read these pages attentively will have no questions left to ask," we may concede that, if the author's standpoint—the standpoint of the Wittenberg-Halle school of theology—be accepted as the right one, the general treatment will appear unimpeachable. Prof. Kolde has no easy task before him if his labours are to eclipse those of his brother professor. As a contribution to historical literature it must, however, rank much lower. Notwithstanding the apparatus of material cited or printed in the two volumes of the original work, the information is manifestly derived too exclusively from one side, and the consequent bias is throughout plainly discernible. Some of the statements, resting solely on Luther's own authority, clash singularly with those which we find on official record—for example, in the recently published fasciculus of the *Monumenta Reformationis Lutheranae*. Most unprejudiced persons will probably look upon Luther as a far more honest man than Aleander or Caietan; but it is difficult not to conclude, where discrepancies occur between a record of proceedings and events made by official authorities (specially designed to convey to others an exact impression of what actually took place) and personal reminiscences (sometimes

not committed to paper until after a considerable lapse of time) on the part of one deeply interested chief actor, that the former source of information may sometimes be the more trustworthy. Such a conclusion must appear still more justifiable if we bear in mind Luther's intense subjectivity. Apart from the evidence, it would be perfectly natural to suppose that an imagination which could so far gain the mastery over its possessor as to lead him to believe that he had periodical bodily conflicts with evil spirits would not fail also to lend a powerful colouring to his conception of his own past career, and even to exercise its creative faculty in the shape of definite incident. With these general reservations, we can feel no difficulty in pronouncing the volume before us the best existing treatment of the subject to which the ordinary English reader can refer. It is lavishly illustrated with admirable reproductions of genuine contemporary documents or works of art. The translation also deserves commendation as a painstaking and careful rendering, although it would have gained in vigour if the pleonastic "auchs," "dochs," and "nuns" of the original had been more systematically disregarded. We cannot but note, too, the omission of an index as a serious defect.

A condensed outline of the work has been published by Messrs. Cassell for popular circulation, while Mr. Froude has reprinted from the *Contemporary Review* the two articles for which the German work supplied the basis. Of the other volumes before us, Mr. Treadwell's sketch is a spirited and appreciative though somewhat imperfect outline; Dr. Tulloch's is a reprint of a volume already well known to the English public, but with the portion relating to Luther enlarged, and his many-sided character more fully described and illustrated from the rich material afforded in the *Tischreden*. Prof. Mayor's little tractate represents a sermon preached in the chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is full of deep and suggestive thought, and bears on every page the impress of genuine and extensive learning; the burden of the discourse is to show how Luther's renouncement and subsequent energetic denunciation of the monastic vows has been completely justified by later Church history and is corroborated by the testimony of Old Catholicism. The edition of the Smalkaldic Articles, which comes to us from Heidelberg, is a photographic reproduction, in forty-seven pages, of Luther's autograph there preserved in the university library. Dr. Zangemeister, the librarian, has prefixed to it an interesting Introduction. The MS., like its writer, appears to have had some narrow escapes. After Tilly had taken Heidelberg, in 1622, it was sent by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria to Rome, as a present to the Pope. In 1798 it was carried by Napoleon from the Vatican to Paris. From Paris it went back to Rome, and finally, in 1815, was restored, along with many others, by Pope Pius VII. to its original depository. Herr Hans Herrig's *Festspiel* is a commendable attempt to dramatise the most striking episodes of Luther's career; the caution, however, with which he has restricted his imagination to the mere embellishment of recorded fact is more apparent than the spirit of his Pegasus.

To most students of history it will appear

a truism to say that neither Luther's personal history nor that of the Reformation at large can be satisfactorily understood without a careful study of the political and social phenomena of the times. But even Prof. Köstlin appears not to give adequate recognition to the fact that the origin of the great struggle is to be discerned not merely in the gross abuse of indulgences, but that the flame was powerfully fanned by the regular and systematic extortion practised by the Roman Curia under the guise of annates, and the oppression exercised through the Roman law-courts. He tells us, indeed (p. 231), that

"the impost levied by Rome on ecclesiastical benefices and fiefs . . . swallowed up enormous sums; while the Empire hardly knew how to scrape together a miserable subsidy for the newly organised government and the expenses of justice, and men talked openly of retaining these Papal tributes, notwithstanding all protests from Rome, for these purposes."

But this important phase of the question is only just glanced at in passing, although, as a potent factor in bringing about the national impatience of the Papal supremacy, it was deserving of considerable illustration. Without in any way under-estimating the religious convictions of those times, it is easy to see that the doctrine of justification by faith must have come home with peculiar force to an industrious, thrifty people, upon whom the efficacy of "works" was urged as a plea for continually and remorselessly depriving them of their hard earnings. "The whole contest," says Prof. Köstlin, "turned ultimately on the question as to who should determine disputes about the truth, and where to seek the highest standard and the purest source of Christian verity" (p. 104). It is at least possible that, if Leo X. and his emissaries could have been induced to deal more considerably with the pockets of the German people, the German conscience would have been found less tender, and the whole contest would never have assumed its "ultimate" form. There are other points on which much fuller information might advantageously have been given, as, for example, on the relations of the Empire to the Papacy and the merits of Luther's Bible. The former subject is, however, so much better understood in Germany than in England that the cursory treatment it here receives in a work not primarily designed for English readers is more readily explained.

The narrative given of the proceedings of the Diet of Worms, and the circumstances under which that memorable assembly was convened, can hardly be looked upon as sufficiently satisfactory to be accepted as a final rendering of that memorable event. Mr. Froude, who gladly hails the opportunity it affords for picturesque writing, pronounces Luther's appearance before the Diet "perhaps the very finest scene in human history. Many a man," he goes on to say,

"has encountered death bravely for a cause which he knows to be just, when he is sustained by the sympathy of thousands, of whom he is at the moment the champion and the representative. But it is one thing to suffer, and another to encounter face to face and single-handed the array of spiritual and temporal authorities which are ruling supreme."

We are not at all sure that, supposing Luther to have become convinced that he himself was in error, it would not have required a greater effort to have retracted what he had written than to have acted as he did. Even impostors, like Peregrinus, have preferred a terrible death to the admission of humiliating failure. But, in fact, everything conspired to nerve and encourage Luther in his heroic defiance. He went to Worms with a safe-conduct from the Emperor couched in the most explicit and reassuring terms,* and his journey thither from Wittenberg was, as Mr. Treadwell truly describes it, "a perpetual ovation." Even George von Frundsberg, while he marvelled at the rare courage of the man, clapped him on the shoulder and said, "If thou art sure of the justice of thy cause, then forward in the name of God, and be of good courage—God will not forsake thee." Luther's staunch friend, the Elector Frederic, was a member of the tribunal; von Siekingen, the famous warrior, whom Aleander himself describes as "terror Germaniae," loudly declared his determination to avenge the "solitary monk," as Mr. Froude terms Luther, should he meet with foul play. We have only, indeed, to read the letter by Aleander, printed in the *Monumenta* (pp. 152-58), written on April 5, a fortnight before Luther's appearance at Worms, to see the impression produced on his enemies by the forces of the opposition. Mr. Froude represents the Emperor as arriving at the Diet "with a fixed purpose to support the insulted majesty of the spiritual sovereign of Christendom." It is now perfectly clear, from the *Monumenta*, that the edict for the destruction of Luther's books was not issued until Charles had obtained the vote for the troops to be employed against France; but Ranke long ago pointed out that the feelings of the Emperor towards Leo (who had opposed his election) had been, up to this time, far from friendly. Everything, in fact, turned upon the question whether the former was to be allowed to have his way at Milan and Venice, and Luther had been dexterously used by him as an instrument for bringing Leo to terms:—"la verità fu," says Vettori, "che conoscendo che il papa temeva molto di questa doctrina di Luthero, lo volle tenere con questo freno." We may be quite sure that Charles did not wish to see so serviceable a schismatic disappear altogether from the scene. Mr. Froude, again, recognises in the John Eck who acted as interrogator at the Diet, Luther's "old enemy," thereby, it is to be presumed, intending to identify the Professor of Theology at Ingolstadt with the civilian, the "artium et juris utriusque doctor," who discharged the duties of official notary in the diocese of Treves. There would, of course, have been a peculiar malignity in bringing Luther's old fellow-student at Wittenberg, who had already challenged his theses, and with whom he had that tremendous encounter at Leipzig, from the banks of the Danube to the Rhine to interrogate him on this critical occasion. But the fact is that there were two John Ecks,

and the one at Worms ("Joannes de Acie," as he termed himself in Latin) was previously scarcely known to the Reformer. The mistake has been made before, and is by no means inexcusable in an ordinary reader; but it comes rather awkwardly from one who, while affecting to sit in judgment on the whole question and to pat Prof. Köstlin on the head, shows that he himself has not bestowed on the Professor's pages that "attentive" perusal which he recommends to others.

As regards Luther's language and demeanour at Worms, all the writers before us concur in ascribing to him language which it now seems probable he did not use. The somewhat theatrical but, under the circumstances, grand and striking words "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise," have, as Mr. Karl Pearson has already noted,* no place in the official report. While the "Gott helff mir," which has usually been regarded as a touching expression of Luther's sense of his defenceless and isolated condition, is really nothing more than the "Ita me Deus adjuvet" (often with the addition "et sancta Dei Evangelia") which was the ordinary conclusion in those times of every formal declaration in a court of law.

But there is little need to exaggerate Luther's merits, or the character of his genius, in order to establish his title to the admiration and remembrance of posterity. "Putting aside," says Prof. Mayor, "his position in the Church, Luther's services to the language, literature, sacred poetry, and education of Germany are so unique as to entitle him to undying gratitude." "Luther," says Ranke, "is the patriarch of the severe and devout domestic discipline and manners of the family in Northern Germany." As a theologian, indeed, he recedes more and more from our view into the background; and the manner in which the subscription to the splendid edition of his works—now appearing under imperial patronage in Germany—has fallen flat in this country is a notable sign. It is the Luther of the *Table Talk* and the *Letters* who survives; and the patriot, the singer, the husband, and the father lives perhaps as strongly as ever in the memories of his countrymen. His grand impulsive nature, his love of truth, reality, and justice; his wide and generous sympathies, ranging from the domestic hearth and the grave of child or friend to the bird on the tree and the hunted leveret in the forest, visible even in his superstition and his cheery combats with the devil—such are the qualities which, taken in conjunction with his intellectual power and splendid achievements, have won for him the admiration of thinkers of almost every school, from Giordano Bruno to Julius Hare. And the writers of the several volumes before us, which we have endeavoured thus briefly to notice, are one and all to be thanked for the labour and the skill (though of varying degrees) which they have devoted to bringing these traits of the great Reformer once more home to our recollection.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

* See review of the *Monumenta* in ACADEMY OF December 8, 1883.

Portraits of Places. By Henry James. (Macmillan.)

A NOVELIST like Mr. Henry James shows to a disadvantage in a book of simple observation. There is, no doubt, much that may be called simple observation in all novels of modern life; but, when they are as good as those which Mr. James has given us, there is also much more than that, and the novelist cannot put his power of invention into a book of travel. The reader, therefore, who should expect to be charmed and carried on by the author of *Portraits of Places* as he may have been by the novelist is likely to be disappointed; but the book is interesting in its own mild way, and, though extremely slight, is worth having and keeping, like the slightest sketches of a good painter. It is a collection of papers which first appeared "in various American magazines and journals." The writer fears that the impressions he received during the early months of a residence in England are "very superficial." The record of them was entirely addressed to an American public; and Mr. James thinks that they "can have but a limited interest for English readers, familiar, naturally, to satiety with many of those minor characteristics to which the author has ventured to call the attention of his less initiated countrymen." Well, the interest is certainly not very intense; the book is not one to keep us up till two in the morning; and, if it happened to be mislaid, the privation would not be insupportable; still, one is not sorry to have met with it. Mr. James is a quiet, rational, and shrewd observer, whose delicate appreciation notices many things that would escape most people. He is also a person of very real refinement, so that he sees things in a way not possible to a vulgar mind. He tells us that since these papers were written his impressions have been modified and enlarged, and he would not to-day have the temerity to write letters about England. Surely it is a wrong arrangement by which those who know little of foreign nations should write books about them, and those who know much should keep silence. Mr. James did right in publishing his first impressions, giving them for what they were, and he would do right still if he published his later impressions. Many things strike us at first in a foreign country which are hidden from those who know it so intimately, while intimate knowledge leads to discoveries of a different kind. We never can get really to the bottom of things. No man understands a foreign country. Does any man ever understand his own? Distance and difference make the foreigner blind to many things, or they make him attach an exaggerated importance to them; familiarity and old habits blind the native.

It is pleasant to find that Mr. James does not consider himself a foreigner in our country. He says, at p. 193, speaking of the ugliness of London: "If I were a foreigner, it would make me rabid; being an Anglo-Saxon, I find in it what Thackeray found in Baker Street—a delightful proof of English domestic virtue, of the sanctity of the British home." This is as it should be; we do not look upon Americans as foreigners, but as a sort of Englishmen who live upon a great estate of their own at a distance from the mother-country. However, though not

* See the *Monumenta Reformationis Lutheranae* (pp. 1209-121), where it is printed at length—a very different document, as the editor observes, from that given in Luther's *Works*, vol. ii.

a foreigner, Mr. James is not a complete Englishman after all. It is grievous to see that he does not find the proper degree of sober satisfaction in English Sundays and church-going, perhaps because he has been too much on the Continent. About Christmas time he arrived in London and encountered three British Sundays in a row—"a spectacle to strike terror into the stoutest heart." The explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon is that a Sunday and a Bank-holiday had joined hands with a Christmas Day. Surely a Bank-holiday is not so sad a spectacle as the terrible "Dimanche de Londres" that makes Continentals shudder. There is a capital bit, too long to quote, about the fine state of social discipline in England which drives all respectable people regularly to church on Sunday mornings. A real Englishman would hardly have ventured to write this passage, but he will read it with a quiet smile, and afterwards obey the custom as before. The book treats of three countries—England, France, and Italy. The author is very susceptible of impressions received through the eyes. He is rather like a painter in this respect, but not quite, the difference being that he always takes social matters into consideration, which a painter easily forgets. His feeling about the ugliness of London is a case in point. The hideousness of the place strikes him very forcibly, but his mind rebounds from this instantaneously to the social consideration of home-loving English ways.

"London is ugly, dusky, dreary, more destitute than any European city of graceful and decorative incident. . . . As you walk along the streets, having no fellow-pedestrians to look at, you look up at the brown brick house-walls, corroded with soot and fog, pierced with their straight, stiff window-slits, and finished, by way of a cornice, with a little black line resembling a slice of curb-stone. There is not an accessory, not a touch of architectural fancy, not the narrowest concession to beauty."

This is true of the particular kind of London street described, and very well put, but Mr. James can also see the pictorial side of London.

"London is pictorial in spite of details—from its dark-green, misty parks, the way the light comes down leaking and filtering from its cloud-ceiling, and the softness and richness of tone which objects put on in such an atmosphere as soon as they begin to recede. Nowhere is there such a play of light and shade, such a struggle of sun and smoke, such aerial gradations and confusions. To eyes addicted to such contemplations this is a constant diversion, and yet this is only part of it. What completes the effect of the place is its appeal to the feelings, made in so many ways, but made, above all, by agglomerated immensity. At any given point London looks huge; even in narrow corners you have a sense of its hugeness, and petty places acquire a certain interest from their being parts of so mighty a whole."

Mr. James confesses, in an amusing way, that he is always wanting to purchase houses. We heartily wish him wealth enough to make many such purchases, and that they may turn out satisfactorily. Such is the difference of tastes, that his present reviewer never (except in one instance where affection was concerned) desired to purchase a house in his life, but he has often dreamed of building one to surpass all existing domestic edifices in

the delightful charm of its architecture. Mr. James is not difficult to please. "For myself," he says,

"I have never been in a country so unattractive that it did not seem a peculiar felicity to be able to purchase the most considerable house it contained. In New England and other portions of the United States I have coveted the large mansion with Doric columns and a pediment of white-painted timber; in Italy I have made imaginary proposals for the yellow-walled villa with statues on the roof. In England I have rarely gone so far as to fancy myself in treaty for the best house, but, failing this, I have rarely failed to feel that ideal comfort for the time would be to call oneself owner of what is denominated here a 'good' place."

He has a keen appreciation of old-fashioned English county houses in parks, and the oldest ones delight him most with their reminiscences of the past. After a charming description, too long to quote, of an abbey which has preserved many of its old features in becoming a private residence, he speaks of the "entertainment of living in a *ci-devant* priory. This entertainment is inexhaustible, for every step you take in such a house confronts you in one way or other with the remote past. You feast upon the pictorial, you inhale the historic." It does not appear that Mr. James has any special knowledge of architecture. Readers who have made architecture a study will soon perceive, by his way of writing about certain remarkable edifices, that he is not a real student, as he offers no remarks of the kind which close, intelligent study leads a man to make. I have noticed this particularly with regard to Chartres, but it is true of all the great edifices known to me which are mentioned in the volume. Still, Mr. James admires architecture and enjoys it to a certain degree, as an outsider. As a novelist, his real study is human nature and manners, and here he is always delicate and worth reading. Being in London, he is told at a certain season that all the washerwomen are intoxicated, and that, as it would take them some time to revive, he is not to count upon a relay "of fresh things." This leads him at once to think of his Parisian *blanchisseuse*, a reflection by which we are the gainers, as Mr. James treat us to the following bit of description, which is really much better than anything in Sterne:—

"I shall not forget the impression made upon me by this statement; I had just come from Paris, and it almost sent me spinning back. One of the incidental *agréments* of life in the latter city had been the knock at my door on Saturday evenings of a charming young woman with a large basket covered with a snowy napkin on her arm, and on her head a frilled and fluted muslin cap, which was an irresistible advertisement of her art. To say that my admirable *blanchisseuse* was not in liquor is altogether too gross a compliment; but I was always grateful to her for her russet cheek, her frank, expressive eye, her talkative smile, for the way her charming cap was poised upon her crisp, dense hair, and her well-made dress was fitted to her well-made waist. I talked with her; I could talk with her; and as she talked she moved about and laid out her linen with a delightful modest ease. Then her light step carried her off again, talking, to the door, and with a brighter smile and an 'Adieu, mon sieur!' she closed it behind her, leaving one to

think how stupid is prejudice, and how poetic a creature a washerwoman may be."

Mr. James lets us into the secret of his own delicate reflectiveness in a description of how he saw a French actress bathe at Etretat. The lady

"trots up the spring-board—which projects over the waves with one end uppermost, like a great see-saw—she balances a moment, and then gives a great aerial dive, executing on the way the most graceful of somersaults. This performance the star of the Palais Royal repeats during the ensuing hour at intervals of five minutes, and leaves you, as you lie tossing little stones into the water, to consider the curious and delicate question why a lady may go so far as to put herself into a single scant, clinging garment and take a straight leap, head downward, before three hundred spectators, without violation of propriety, and why impropriety should begin only when she turns over in the air in such a way that for five seconds her head is upwards. The logic of the matter is mysterious; white and black are divided by a hair. But the fact remains that virtue is on one side of the hair and vice on the other."

This is excellent, and it is exactly the author's way of observing manners. He likes to find some point of divergence, and take note of it; he likes to see what a very fine line—a line thin as a hair—divides one thing from another. He is pleased with his own clear discernment of the fact, without pretending to account for it: "the logic of the matter is mysterious."

Mr. James is accurate in describing the care the French take about food and bedding, and their easy tolerance of wretched lodging; but I notice one or two slight omissions. He seems to judge of things too much from the hotel point of view, and not to be very familiar with private life. In hotels the *déjeuner* and dinner are almost equally heavy affairs, and a great many dishes are produced to suit the differing tastes of strangers. In private life, one of the two meals is generally the more important, and that is often the *déjeuner*, in which case it becomes nothing but a very early dinner under another name, and the dinner is a light early supper. It is also a fact, little noticed by foreigners, that a good many French people impose upon themselves relative abstinence at one of the two meals. There are cases of steady total abstinence from one of them. As for "reiteration" it is true that the dinner is too much like the *déjeuner*, but so many French people only take two meals a day that it is natural for both to be more substantial than if they sat down to table four times, as the middle classes often do in England. Still, after all deductions, the fact remains that the French live extremely well, that their food is generally varied, well-cooked, and judiciously served in well-ordered meals. I remember hearing an English lady declare that the French "lived on air." That seemed to me a fine piece of patriotism, the truth being, as Mr. James says, that they feed very substantially, and show the result in corresponding corporeal development, especially in women.

I began this review rather with the idea that so light and superficial a volume would hardly afford material for one, and now I find that there are many more quotable passages than a reviewer has room for. The book

would, in fact, offer suggestions enough, and quotations enough, for a very long article. Under its slightheadedness there are often wise remarks, as, for example, when at Florence Mr. James hits upon the real central truth about art, that it is not a thing to be preached about or scolded about in the "angry governess" style, but to be freely and happily enjoyed.

"Art is the one corner of human life in which we may take our ease. . . . In other places our passions are conditioned and embarrassed. . . . Art means an escape from all this. Wherever her brilliant standard floats, the need for apologies and exonerations is over; there it is enough simply that we please, or that we are pleased. There the tree is judged only by its fruits. If these are sweet, one is welcome to pluck them. . . . As for Mr. Ruskin's world of art being a place where we may take life easily, woe to the luckless mortal who enters it with any such disposition. Instead of a garden of delight, he finds a sort of assize court, in perpetual session. Instead of a place in which human susceptibilities are lightened and suspended, he finds a region governed by a kind of Draconic legislation. His responsibilities, indeed, are tenfold increased; the gulf between truth and error is for ever yawning at his feet; the pains and penalties of this same error are advertised in apocalyptic terminology upon a thousand sign-posts; and the poor wanderer soon begins to look back with infinite longing to the lost paradise of the artless."

This is truly and very forcibly stated. The best quality of the artist, as Prof. Secley has pointed out, is to possess a higher power of enjoyment than others, so that he may be a minister of enjoyment to them; and it might easily be shown that the highest function of the critic is not to attack works of art, but simply to take pleasure in good ones, and get them well preserved and well cared for, and estimated at their proper value. It is by no means a frivolous or an unnecessary function, in a time of hurried and often destructive industry, to be the friend and defender of the beautiful.

P. G. HAMERTON.

Lessons from the Rise and Fall of the English Commonwealth. Six Lectures by J. Allanson Picton. (Alexander & Shephard.)

THE biographer of Oliver Cromwell has turned to account his great knowledge of the heroic period in the seventeenth century by delivering a series of lectures in which he has endeavoured to show what political lessons we may derive from a study of the English Commonwealth. Mr. Picton is, we believe, considered to belong to the more advanced section of the Liberal party. There are many passages in these Lectures which seem evidence of the fact, and yet he has given us one of the most conservative books we have ever read. We are, of course, using the word in a somewhat different sense to that in which it is employed when the party politics of the day are spoken of. It is a great mistake to read into the great struggle between a "divine right" king and a people determined to develop their inherited freedom any of the exciting cries which have stirred the public mind during the present generation. Mr. Picton does not do this. He leaves it to ignorant and violent people to tell us how the methods which were found effective in a past age might be useful

in this or that part of the empire at present. His object is, rather, to show that violence was even then a great evil, only to be encountered when no other means of deliverance from despotism could be devised; and he points out in eloquent words that all the reasonable wants of Englishmen may now be attained by the slow but sure means of educating the masses until they really desire them, and are, as a consequence, worthy of them.

Mr. Picton's idea of what England may become is a very noble one, though too slight to be criticised in detail. It is certainly very widely different from that unorganised and stupid democracy which some people tell us is the future to which we are drifting. "Liberty," he tells us,

"requires mutual concession, nay, mutual subordination; and equality implies something more than the sentiment of citizenship—it implies reverence for humanity in every form, when disguised by conventional rank as well as when marred and begrimed by toil."

This is, of course, true; and it is a kind of truth which requires insisting on when violent people, whether progressive or reactionary, talk nonsense in political speeches. We think, however, that Mr. Picton has failed to tell the whole truth. He has denounced the game-laws and the land-laws, as they deserve, perhaps, even with a somewhat one-sided energy; but he has not so clearly pointed out that, before his ideal of a free commonwealth can come within measurable distance of attainment, there must be many reforms in social feelings and in the minor morals. The present generation of English people would be as unable to preserve such a state of things as he dreams of from corruption and decay as the great and good men who succeeded Oliver Cromwell were to hinder the restoration of the man whom Mr. Picton rightly calls a "drunken, debauched adventurer."

We wish Mr. Picton would continue his lectures, and give us some of the lessons to be drawn from the reign of Charles II. To us it seems that that foul time, when the Court harlots seem to have been the most decent people among the gang that surrounded the King, has lessons as well worth study as that which preceded it. Shaftesbury and Titus Oates, Lady Castlemaine and Nell Gwin, are not such pleasant objects of contemplation as the men and women who struggled, suffered, and died for the idea of freedom in the former age. As we may trace much of the present liberty to the latter, so we believe much of the foulness, vice, and wanton disregard for the rights of others which shocks every well-ordered mind is directly due to the herd of swine which ruled us from the period of the Restoration to the Revolution.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Town Life in Australia. By R. E. N. Twopeny. (Elliot Stock.)

THIS interesting and amusing book was originally written in letters, each of which now makes a convenient chapter. Mr. Twopeny is observant, and describes graphically what he sees. If anyone desires to know what the Australians are like, and what their every-day life is, he cannot do better than send for *Town Life in Australia*. It is refreshing to read a book on some of our great colonies free

from the exaggeration so tempting to writers who, having to make the most of their travels and experiences, delight in impressing on us how much we are left behind in the race by our children. Mr. Twopeny not only describes well, but with a considerable sense of humour. After giving a general account of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, he proceeds to tell us how their inhabitants live, what their houses are like, and how furnished; what they eat, and how they dress. He gives a laughable description of Australian servants, babies, and school-boys (these last, most objectionable individuals), and then proceeds to the more serious subjects of education, morals, religion, politics, and literature.

As yet, the native-born Australian is in a minority; the majority of adults are English-born colonists. The author enquires what modification the middle-class Englishman undergoes in Australia.

"In some ways a deterioration; in others, an amelioration. The deteriorating tendency shows itself in an increased love of dram, and especially spirit, drinking; in apparel and general carelessness; and in a roughening of manner and an increase of selfishness. The improvement lies chiefly in greater independence of manner and thought, in a greater amount of thought, and in enlarged and more tolerant views, in less reserve and *morgue*, in additional kindness of heart, and in a more complete realisation of the great fact of human brotherhood. In Australia a man feels himself a unit in the community, a somebody; in England he is one among twenty-seven millions, a nobody. This feeling brings with it a greater sense of self-respect and responsibility. Altogether, then, it may be said that the balance of the modification is generally on the side of improvement rather than of deterioration. The Englishman in Australia improves more than he deteriorates; and this is the more true the lower you descend in the social scale. It may be doubted whether the really well-educated man—the 'gentleman,' in short, to use the word in its technical sense of a man well born, well bred, and well educated—generally improves in the colonies. As a rule, I should say he deteriorates."

The chapters on servants and food are especially amusing. We have all heard of the difficulty of getting decent servants in the colonies. Very few native-born Australians will take to domestic service; and, though there are constant shipments of servants from home, they probably consist of not even second-rate ones. From Mr. Twopeny's account of the accommodation (or, rather, want of accommodation) for them in most of the better class of Australian houses, it is easy to see that even large wages would not make such service tolerable to good servants. As to good cooks, they are not to be found in Australia, nor, indeed, do the rich Australians feel the want of them; and, as no one keeps a kitchen-maid, there are no young servants to be trained up as cooks. The style of living of all classes is abundant indeed, but of the simplest kind.

"Of course, meat is the staple of Australian life. A working-man whose whole family did not eat meat three times a day would indeed be a phenomenon. High and low, rich and poor, all eat meat to an incredible extent, even in the hottest weather. Not that they know how to prepare it in any delicate way, for, to the working and middle, as well as to most of the wealthy, classes, cooking is an unknown art.

The meat is roast or boiled, hot or cold, sometimes fried or hashed. It is not helped in mere slices, but in good substantial hunks. In everything the colonist likes quantity. You can hardly realise the delight of 'tucking in' to a dish of fruit at a dinner party. I once heard a colonist say, 'I don't like your nasty little English slices of meat; we want something that we can put our teeth into.' . . . I have not yet described the food of any but the working-class; and if they live ten times better than their fellows at home, it is equally true that the middle, and especially the upper, class live ten times worse. But, as victualling is as necessary a condition of existence here as anywhere else, I must do my best to enlighten you as to our situation in this respect. May you never have practical experience thereof! If it be true that, while the French eat, the English only feed, we may fairly add that the Australians 'grub.' Nor could it be otherwise under the circumstances. It is not merely because it is difficult to entice a good cook to come out here. If he really wants a thing, the wealthy colonist will not spare money to get it; but how can you expect a man who, for the greater part of his life, has been eating mutton and damper, and drinking parboiled tea three times a day, to understand the art of good living? Even if he does, he finds it unappreciated by those around him."

The ordinary cook is not even capable of sending up a simple meal properly; the meat, potatoes, and plain pudding are all ill-cooked. Nobody minds if only he has enough.

The book contains some very interesting observations on trade and business. As in England two hundred years ago, land is the safest investment that offers itself in Australia. The interest on mortgages is from six and a-half to eight per cent., and nine-tenths of the house-property of Australia is mortgaged up to two-thirds of its value. The heavy protectionist tariff of Victoria has produced an almost universal practice of presenting the Customs with false invoices so skilfully concocted as to make detection impossible. The author states that within his knowledge this practice has been resorted to by firms of the highest standing. The maxim of *caveat emptor* is pushed in Australia to its farthest extreme. Of all foreign manufacturers the Americans are the most to be relied on, the French the least. Of all professions, medicine certainly is the best remunerated in Australia; the clergy, who are the hardest worked, are the worst paid.

Mr. Twopeny tells us that he is now in New Zealand. We trust he may be getting materials for a book on that colony as entertaining as the present one, which we can recommend with confidence to our readers.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

A Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament. By F. H. A. Scrivener. Third Edition. (Bell.)

THE monumental labours of Westcott and Hort and the revision of the English New Testament have drawn fresh attention to textual studies not only in Great Britain, but also upon the Continent and in America, so that Dr. Scrivener's valuable Introduction will receive even a warmer welcome upon this its third issue than when it was previously offered to the world of scholars. The 120 new pages indicate at once the large additions made, and a careful examination of

the work reveals many changes. It would be useless to attempt a reference to all the modifications of this new edition; and it must suffice to name, as the sections which have been especially enlarged, the description of the Greek cursive MSS., of the Latin MSS., and of recent views in criticism, and the application of the materials to certain textual questions.

For the Latin MSS. the author has been so fortunate as to secure the aid of Prof. John Wordsworth, whose preparations for a critical edition of the Vulgate have given him an exceptional command of the subject; and this serves to make up for the comparative neglect in the second edition of the epoch-making article "Vulgate" in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*. It is worthy of note that quite a number of the new MSS. have been already collated by Prof. Wordsworth or by some one of the band of scholars who are assisting him.

Importance has always been attached to Dr. Scrivener's descriptions of the Greek cursive MSS., and it will surprise no one to find that this part of his work has been much extended. The author, together with his son, the Rev. F. G. Scrivener, of Lakenheath, has been occupied for some time past in examining and collating the MSS. of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the fruits of this appear in many a note scattered here and there. Moreover, it has been possible for the Vicar of Hendon to assure himself by personal inspection of various points in reference to MSS. not easily accessible to him while he was at St. Gerrans. His efficient lieutenant in former years has outdone himself in his zeal for the present edition. Everyone will remember Dean Burgon's valuable notes upon British and foreign MSS. in last year's *Guardian*; but, not satisfied with that, he has since obtained a large list of MSS. in foreign libraries. Unfortunately, these came too late to be assigned to their due position in the body of the book, and the author has placed them after the Preface. We are glad also to learn that the Dean and his nephew, the Rev. W. F. Rose, have been collating several MSS., and that the results will soon be published. The one great meeting-point of all New Testament scholars, whatever their theories and predilections may be, is that they desire to know what the MSS. say. Every collation either adds to our knowledge of the history of the text or serves to clear the ground by enabling us to assign the MS. examined to its proper place. It is much to be hoped that the renewed interest in critical questions may direct the attention of many a young scholar to this department. We may add that the author emphasises the need of workers not only in the field of the New Testament, but also in the patristic branch of text-criticism. We trust that his words will be heeded.

In the application of the materials to particular texts, the following points may be noticed. In Mark vi. 20, where the second edition accepted ἡρόει, the third returns to ἐποίησεν, not because of any change in the evidence, but because the latter reading now appears to Dr. Scrivener "to afford an excellent sense." In 1 Cor. xi. 29 he seems inclined to give up ἀναξίως and τοῦ κυρίου as glosses. In 1 Thess. ii. 7 he rejects νήπιοι. In 1 Tim. iii. 16 he accepts ὁς as before,

adding, however, that he dares not call θεός a corruption. In 1 Tim. vi. 7 he seems to support δῆλον, although he would "have liked to see" the evidence "a little stronger." In Philem. 12 he seems to be uncertain how far to follow the latest editors. In Rev. xv. 6 he prefers λίνον (λινούν); and in Rev. xviii. 3, πέτωκε, or possibly πέτωκαν. It will be seen that there has been no change of moment in the author's position with respect to the so-called "textus receptus;" he continues to maintain that many important alterations are necessary in that text. It will nevertheless not astonish anyone that Dr. Scrivener, in discussing recent views, combats at some length—unsuccessfully, it is true—the critical theories of Westcott and Hort, much as he praises their learning and zeal.

We are unable to follow Dr. Scrivener (p. 26) in supposing that the reed pen was given up in the East when papyrus went out of use, that only a few of the existing MSS. were written with reeds, and that the impression of the letters in the parchment is due to the heavy stroke of an iron stylus; we cannot even imagine the use of a fluid with a stylus. It is probably a mere inadvertence in the sentence which makes it seem (p. 27) as if the sheets of folio MSS. were furnished with signatures at intervals of four leaves. On the same page, in note 2, it would be better to unite the separately named parts of the Lyons Pentateuch. It is difficult to understand what is meant on p. 41 by "the unformed character of the writing" in the Oxford Plato. In referring to the στίχοι, on p. 51, the author seems totally unaware of the discussions of the last forty years, from Ritschl in 1838 to Graux and Birt; indeed, Gardthausen's *Griechische Paläographie* of 1879 appears altogether to have escaped his notice. With reference to p. 71, it may be observed that the proper name of a Gospel lesson-book seems to be simply εὐαγγέλιον, and of the lesson-book from the Acts and Epistles simply ἀπόστολος. P. 88, note 1: Brugsch's fragment is not from the Codex Sinaiticus. Pp. 124, 125: is it not possible that the corrections by the original scribe in many MSS. are dim simply because the scribe, in wishing to turn over, put sand upon the brief correction? P. 134: there are no scholia in M^{ev}, but only notes of the church lessons. P. 135: Dr. Scrivener does not mention Duchesne's edition of the Patmos N^{ev}. On p. 142 he carries his persistent neglect of modern literature to excess when he fails to observe that Bishop Lightfoot, in the former edition of the volume before us, places T* in the office of the Clarendon Press—compare p. 394; correct also the Index for T* on p. 676, col. 2. M at the beginning of the penultimate paragraph on p. 162 should read G^b. On p. 172 Dr. Scrivener mentions but fourteen out of the thirty-one leaves of H^{pal}, and neglects Duchesne's edition of the Athos H.

The cursive MSS. open a field too wide for discussion here. Every scholar will be glad to see the large additions to the list. It is not strange that Dr. Scrivener should still have missed here and there a MS. upon the Continent—as, for instance, the one given to the royal library at Munich by a former King of Greece; it is more remarkable that several British MSS. have escaped his notice—for

example, the one received at Dean Burgon's college, Oriel, some time before the Bodleian MS. named on p. xxiii. reached Oxford; and it is singular that two of the four MSS. at Holkham should be omitted—one of these, a dated one, was mentioned by the present writer a few months ago in the *ACADEMY*. It may be observed that the Isaac H. Hall on p. 327, note 1, p. 485, note 1, and p. 546, note 4, is Prof. Hall, formerly in the American College at Beirut, and now connected with the *Sunday School Times* in Philadelphia. We understand that he intends to publish at least a part of the Syriac MS. in question. The account of Beza's editions of the Greek New Testament (for we are here concerned only with the Greek) is hopelessly entangled. Reuss's book of 1872 explained the matter, Ezra Abbot re-explained it in 1873, and the present writer re-stated it in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, and forwarded a copy to Dr. Scrivener; and yet the author, on p. 440, misinterprets Beza's words, charges to Beza's old age a mistake which Beza did not make, and suggests that Reuss arbitrarily opposes Beza's own view. All that need be said is that Reuss's statement is correct, and is acknowledged to be so.

But we must not find fault with so useful a book. In congratulating the veteran author upon the successful completion of this new edition we wish him health and strength, and therewith, amid the duties of his large parish, the leisure to complete the other works he has in hand for which scholars are waiting.

CASPAR RENÉ GREGORY.

RECENT VERSE.

Lay Canticles, and other Poems. By F. Wyville Home. (Pickering.) Five years ago Mr. Home published his first volume, *Songs of a Wayfarer*, a title previously employed by a true poet, Mr. William Davies. The two books had not a great deal more than the name in common. Mr. Davies's songs had much of the moral sunshine that we associate with the poetry of Herrick; Mr. Home's had much of the moral shadow that we associate with the poetry of Blake. Both poets proved themselves to be skilful workmen. Perhaps there was more maturity in Mr. Davies's work, and there was a wider range of thought and feeling; but Mr. Home was not less devoutly a worshipper of nature, and a few of his sonnets and certain of his *Songs* in Season were worthy to go forth under the title chosen by Mr. Davies for a volume that had long been valued by discerning readers. Mr. Home's new book does not seem to us a notable advance on his previous one. It has the same picturesqueness and the same felicity of diction; it is characterised by the same flavour of fine feeling, but it does not add any quality to these qualities that would serve to distinguish it. Five years ago, Mr. Home was in the position of a young writer having just so much merit that none would have been surprised to find that after a few years he had discovered a great deal more. We do not say that *Lay Canticles* disappoints expectations raised by its predecessor. It has fully all the excellences of the former book; but just as the reader felt respecting the earlier work, so he feels respecting the later one—that, with much culture, much sweetness of temper, it lacks essential substance to make itself felt and remembered. A poet should not be content to write harmonious stanzas, or to convey the idea that he is abreast of the many moods of his time. In days like these, when so much poetry

is written, no amount of excellence of technique is of itself enough. Style is much, very much, but imagination is more; and the writer who cannot project some purely imaginative phantasy has little chance of being known. Moreover, the imagination of a modern poet must have something to do with life: much of the imagination of the lesser poets of our time is in the position of Mahomet's coffin, in being neither in the heavens above nor on the earth beneath. "The Dew-fall" in Mr. Home's book has real beauty:—

"I heard the word of the Dew-fall
As it gathered itself to a pearl,
And lay on the leaf of the Lily,
Like a tear on the cheek of a girl.
'Cold, cold, O Lily.'
The Dewdrop said to the leaf;
'Thy leaf, O Lily, is cold and chilly,
And pale as a wordless grief.'

"There arose a breeze at the nightfall,
And blew the rushes apart;
The Lily shook, and the Dewdrop
Slept inward, and lay at her heart.
'Cold, cold, O Lily,'
Said the Dewdrop unto the flower;
'Thy heart, O Lily, is cold and chilly,
And dark as a wintry shower.'

"And the night went by with its starlight,
And the sun came up in its might;
And the Dewdrop arose from the Lily,
And melted to mist in his light.
'Cold, cold, was the Lily,'
Said the Dew with a sigh of desire;
'At the daylight's close I will sleep with the
Rose,
For the Rose has a heart of fire.'"

Life Thoughts. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) If any reasonable proportion of the poets of our time would take to heart Goethe's well-known advice, and write only the poems which he called "Gelegenheitsgedichte," poems arising out of actual events, the labours of the critic would be sensibly reduced. There are few things in criticism more difficult than to offer any clear idea of the value of verse which comes out of nothing except a passing mood, unless it be to say that such verse usually resolves itself into nothing. It would be unfair to the writer of a book like *Life Thoughts* to allege that it is destitute of a certain quality of "subjective" beauty; but this "subjectivity" amounts to very little. The reader perceives evidences of descriptive power in "From the Highland," and in "Dawn," "The Two Paths," "In Memory," and in some of the sonnets there are quiet and not unhealthy moods of feeling; but, when he has closed the book, he does not find that anything has remained with him. He wants emotions more definite; passions broader, deeper, and more general.

The Morning Song. By J. W. Pitchford. (Elliot Stock.) This is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary poetic products of our time. The critic may venture upon such a statement who goes no farther than the book's exterior. It is a philosophical poem sub-titled "A Ninefold Praise of Love." It has all the external arrangement of an epic, having an "argument" to each of its subdivisions. It is longer than "Paradise Lost," and half as long again as the "Excursion." It covers 372 quarto pages of solid type. It is printed and bound most luxuriously. Nor is the substance of the book less remarkable than its form. We will not pretend that we have read Mr. Pitchford's poem. Life is not long enough to admit of so lavish an expenditure of time as the perusal of a poem like this requires. We have, however, read one of its nine books, and can honestly say that we have found enjoyment in much of it. The book we have read is called "The Song of Earth's Beauty." It contains many passages of striking description. There is a description of Night which, though reminis-

cent of Blanco White in its opening lines, is original and good; and there is a description of Evening which is still better. The latter has, indeed, some of the drowsy charm of Gray himself. A description of Dawn is marred by a little excess in poetic personification. But, in truth, there are odd passages in the one book which we have read that have very remarkable merit indeed. We have glanced over the remainder of the volume, and do not doubt but that, if we had the patience of the men who stood before Metz, we could extract from this "Ninefold Praise of Love" a body of detached lines that would establish for Mr. Pitchford the name of poet. The greater part of the work, however, is occupied with subjects that have no more to do with poetry than with politics. For example, the book called "The Song of Sorrow" discusses the mystery of pain, the difficulty of harmonising this mystery with Divine benevolence, the explanation of Revelation, and so on. When will it be recognised that the first necessity of a poem is that its subject should be poetic? It is not enough that its treatment should be so. Mr. Pitchford has dealt with themes that require an entirely different vehicle. His themes dishonour his vehicle, and his vehicle dishonours his themes. There is a clear divorce proclaimed between them. Passages here and there of Mr. Pitchford's big book are poetic in subject and poetic in execution, but odd passages of picturesque blank verse will not carry off a laborious philosophical treatise of nearly 12,000 lines. A work like this does not bear you along with it as you read. Full as it is of the clear evidences of poetic power, we doubt if any human creature could read it through. Such being the case, Mr. Pitchford should not take it amiss if we say that it is almost a melancholy spectacle. It represents, perhaps, the labour of a lifetime, and, with merit in many places, amounts, we fear, to no more than a gigantic dead letter.

Ione, and other Poems. By W. H. Seal. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) This is an unpretentious and, on the whole, an adequate performance. There are evidences of the influence of Moore in its best things. "The Unknown Soldier's Grave" has pathos, but the subject has been handled by a great poet, Dobell. A sort of panoramic series of views entitled "Pilgrims of Fame" is not without beauty. Perhaps the most touching of the poems is the simplest; that on the two little things who were found hand in hand in death after the memorable disaster in Sunderland.

Old Year Leaves. By H. T. Mackenzie Bell. (Elliot Stock.) We have here a volume of verse chiefly collected from former volumes of the same author. The poems appear to have undergone some careful revision, and they are the better for the pains bestowed upon them. The introductory sonnet, on "Old Year Leaves," is much the best thing in the book:—

"The leaves which in the autumn of the years
Fall auburn-tinted from their parent trees,
Swept from dismembered boughs by ruthless breeze,
Through winter's weary reign of wants and fears
Will lie in drifts: and when the snowdrop cheers—
Frail firstling of the flowers—they still are there;
There still, although the balmy southern air
And budding boughs proclaim that Spring appears.
So lost hopes severed by the stress of life
Unburied lie before our wistful eyes,
Though none but we regard their fell decay;
And ever amid the stir of worldly strife,
Fresh aims and fuller purposes arise
Between the faded hopes of yesterday."

It is a matter for surprise that the writer of a sonnet like this, which, whatever its technical imperfections (and they are few), has the merit

of realising an adequate idea adequately, should also have written some of the weak verses that accompany it. "The Keeping of the Vow" is, however, a stirring reproduction of the story of Bruce sending his heart to the Holy Land. The sonnet on visiting Rossetti's grave appeared in the *American Literary World*. It is not without a quality of beauty. It speaks of the graves as "all monumentless yet." Mr. Mackenzie Bell prefaces his volume with a short dissertation on the kinds and uses of minor poetry. The little essay is certainly amusing, and is refreshing as affording proof that there exists at least one minor poet who has not mistaken his function. What Mr. Bell says of the inevitable oblivion which awaits a large proportion of the poetry produced in our day is, we fear, only too true. We see that Mr. Bell intends to produce a monograph on Charles Whitehead. This is, at least, a more hopeful task than the production of volumes of minor verse. The author of *Richard Savage* was a genius of a high order, and yet he is almost unknown to our own generation.

The Loves of Vandych. By J. W. Gilbert-Smith. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) If Mr. Gilbert-Smith had told the story of Vandych's loves in prose he would doubtless have produced an interesting narrative. To say that the story is well told in verse would be meaningless flattery of a kind from which Mr. Smith has, apparently, already suffered enough. There is always ease and freedom in this writer's rhyme, and occasionally there is a certain Byronic force. Mr. Smith is at his best in the description of external nature; when he imitates the jauntiness of "Don Juan" he produces verses like these:—

"Poor widowed bride! full well I trow,
She truthfully could tell,
If heaven made her marriage-vow,
The keeping it was hell!
The bridal blossoms on her brow,
If weeds, were scarce more fell;—
Sooth! never half the widows now
Are widowed half so well!"

The Last David. (Elliot Stock.) The best that we can find in this volume is its picturesque-ness. The anonymous author is a lover and imitator of Shelley, and has at least caught some of the master's passion for cloud and sea. The "Songs of the Wayside" contain many choice bits; but the sonnets are perhaps the best things as units, the sonnet on Stoke Pogis being tenderly felt and rendered.

The Story of St. Stephen, and other Poems. By John Collet. (Longmans.) The poems in this volume are chiefly of a devotional nature. They are manly and unaffected, and are often penetrated by real feeling. That they have any distinguishing literary merit is more than we can say. They are meant to cheer and succour such as are in the shadowed valley, and this, within certain limits, they are well calculated to do. The author is obviously a man of much sweetness of personal character, with a wide range of sympathy.

Ella Cuthullin. By Greville J. Chester. (Marcus Ward.) Mr. Chester writes with feeling and occasionally with taste, but his poems have no distinguishing qualities of style. The subjects are for the most part homely ones, derived from city life.

Flowers: a Fantasy. By Cornelia Wallace. (Sonnenschein.) This pretty trifle seems to have grown out of Moore's note to "Lalla Rookh," saying that in the Malay tongue there is but one word for woman and flower. The idea suggested by this fact is sweetly worked out in verses not otherwise remarkable.

Lays o' Hame an' Country. By Alexander Logan. (Edinburgh: Oliphant.) There is a good deal of freshness in these songs and ballads.

Like nearly all rustic poets, Mr. Logan is unequal; but his best things have genuine merits. The poems are all pitched in a low key, and are the better for their modesty of aim. There is the lilt of the singer in "A Blithe Scottish Song." The verses are in the Scottish dialect throughout. They are commendable for the prominence they give to the worthier side of rustic life. Dialect poets, Scotch and English, have too often laboured under the idea that the only material proper to rustic poetry pertains to the ale-guzzling side of peasant life. There is broad humour in "Macallister's Bonnet":—

"It carries the turnips when feedin' the kye,
And answers his mere as moothpock forby;
A cozie bed mak's for the dog or the cat;
In short, it wad do for—I kenna a' what!
It serves as a bucket to carry the coals;
If windows are broken it fills up the holes,
When shavin' he wipes wi' his jaws, mooth an' chin,
He'd use't for his brose but it winna haud in!"

Echoes of the City. By Edwin C. Smales. (Manchester: Alley.) Mr. Smales reminds us that "To the thoughtful man the play of human passion is always a spectacle of intense interest, and nowhere has he better scope for such observation than in a crowded city." This is certainly true; and, if Mr. Smales could have given his generalisation some concrete shapes, the result would have been a volume of poetry. There is material for the poet in the great life of the city; but it does not lie among facetious oystermen, showmen, and the like. Mr. Smales' book is best in what he calls its "graver" passages; its "lighter portions" are often sorry stuff indeed.

Songs of Fair Weather. By Maurice Thompson. (Boston, U.S.: Osgood; London: Trübner.) This volume bears a strong external resemblance to Mr. Bell Scott's charming *Harvest Home*, and the internal resemblance is not inconsiderable. There is the same glad note of a happy spirit amid happy circumstances, the same sweetness of poetic temper, the same suggestion as of the poems having been written in the open air on the warm days of a genial spring and summer. Mr. Scott has more depth than Mr. Thompson. It is for want of a fundamental groundwork that some of the poems in this volume are not so good as at first sight they seem to be. The poet who chooses to treat simple themes simply must, nowadays, if he is writing for grown people, have some of the purposes of the author of the *Lyrical Ballads*, or his work will not be so much distinguished for simplicity as for simpleness. A poem such as "The Flight Shot" in this volume scarcely escapes the latter denomination. In "Between the Poppy and the Rose" the aim is different, and probably an underlying significance sometimes mars a poem that is intended to derive its beauty merely from its simplicity.

Rhymes of a Barrister. By Melville M. Bigelow. (Boston, U.S.: Little, Brown, & Co.) This is quite the most English volume of verse that has recently come to us from America. The sonnets it contains are obviously modelled on the best examples, and have a commendable freedom from excess, either of thought or phrase. We could wish to have more like the one entitled "Jackson's Falls." The book, as a whole, is enjoyable from its moderation, and from the atmosphere of unobtrusive culture that pervades it.

The City of Success, and other Poems. By Henry Abbey. (New York: Appleton.) It is a matter for surprise that so much excellent material for poetry as the late Civil War in America must afford has hitherto been so little utilised by American poets. We understand that in a previous volume Mr. Abbey did some-

thing to remove the reproach attaching to American poetry of being largely indifferent to American subjects. This volume contains at least one poem that could only have been written by an American. "Ralph" is a story of the Civil War told with a good deal of pathos and general beauty. The poem that gives the title to the book is, of course, a sort of allegory, and is not so real and forcible as the poems written on more substantial subjects.

The Blind Canary. By H. F. Macdermott. (New York: Putnam.) Mr. Macdermott appears to have attained to some distinction as an American poet, and his distinction is not undeserved. He is a lesser poet who does not pretend to be one of the greater poets, although, indeed, he permits himself to print a laudatory sonnet in which he is spoken of in terms that might apply with some degree of appropriateness to, say, Milton. The race of poets in America must be more tractable than we find them in England if this sort of eulogy is a common interchange of daily courtesy. The "Storm King" in this volume has merit, and, of a different kind, so also has "The Cobbler."

Poems Antique and Modern. By C. L. Moore. (Philadelphia: Potter.) It is quite beyond our power to convey an idea of the nature of this book if the one word *terrible* will not express it. Such clashing and splashing, such "storm" and "stress," we do not remember to have met with in any other volume of modern poetry. It reminds us in its fierceness of Stoddart's "Death-wake; or, Lunacy: a Micromaunt in Three Chimaeras." We find it quite impossible to give a description of Mr. Moore's book that will properly clear up its character; but, lest we should be labouring under an obtuseness that our readers do not suffer from, we quote the following passage on Edgar Allan Poe as a fair sample of the work—

"For he was not of mortal progeny;
Born in the under-world of utter woe,
Sad, sombre poet of Persephone,
His home he did forego,
And came among our unacquainted meads,
Pale, mid all statues of a mortal birth,
Pure, mid all images that knew not death.
What cared he for day's gaudy, glowing deeds,
The fierce-blowing flowers of the earth,
Or the wind's lusty breath?
Still did he long for the black shades and deep,
Still for the thickets inextricable,
Still for the empty shadows of the gods,
Still for the hueless faces of the dead;
Still did he wander backward in his sleep,
Down the long slopes and intricate of hell," &c.

We have also received *Lyre and Star* (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.); *Life through the Lotos*, by R. J. Harris (Cornish); *Phantoms of Life*, by L. D. Waterman (New York: Putnam); *Poems of Barnaval* (New York: Appleton); *The Ever-Living Life*, by G. T. May (New York: G. T. May); &c.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we announce the grant of a pension on the Civil List to Mr. F. J. Furnivall, on the eve of the publication of the great Dictionary of the Philological Society. Others have borne witness to Mr. Furnivall's disinterested labours as the organiser and mainstay of some half-dozen learned societies. The ACADEMY owes him a special debt for the contributions which he has written for almost every number from soon after its foundation down to the present week.

THE project, which has so often been talked about, of founding an association of men of letters for the protection of their common interests has at last taken definite shape under the name of "The Company of Authors." In the front of its programme it puts the obtaining

copyright in the United States, which we agree in thinking by far the most important object that English authors should desire. Second is placed the promotion of a Bill for the registration of titles. The purpose that comes third is undoubtedly the one which gives the real reason for existence of the association. This is "the maintenance of friendly relations between author and publisher," which is further explained to mean the removal of various kinds of ignorance by which inexperienced authors are blinded. At present it would be premature to mention any names in connexion with "The Company of Authors;" but the public may be assured that it has already received the active support of many whose reputation proves that their advocacy is altogether disinterested.

It may be interesting to record that Mr. Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* is now in its sixth edition, not including the fifty thousand copies that have been sold of the shilling issue.

WE hear that a sort of answer to Max O'Rell's *John Bull and his Island* may shortly be expected from the pen of Mr. J. Brinsley-Richards, author of *Seven Years at Eton*. Mr. Richards, who resided for several years in France, will here give his impressions of the French people.

MRS. PFEIFFER's new poem, entitled *The Rhyme of the Lady of the Rock and How it Grew*, deals, in ballad form, with the tragic relations of Catanach Maclean of Douart and his wife, a daughter of the Argylls; the verse has a setting of prose narrative. It will be published soon after Easter by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHN & Co. will publish Mr. Charles Marvin's new work, entitled *Reconnoitring Central Asia: Adventures and Travels in the Region between Russia and India*. It gives, in a popular form, the exploits of the principal explorers, secret agents, and newspaper correspondents who have sought to examine the rival positions of the Russians and English in Central Asia from the time Vambéry set out in disguise twenty years ago down to Nazirbegoff's recent secret survey of Merv on behalf of Russia. Particular interest attaches to the sketches of the Russian explorers from the fact that Mr. Marvin is personally acquainted with many of them, and has incorporated a good deal of new information on the Central Asian question, gathered while attending the Czar's coronation and during his journey last autumn to the Caspian region. The book will be copiously illustrated.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER announce an important work, in two volumes, on Spanish and Portuguese South America during the Colonial Period, by Capt. Robert Grant Watson. It will cover the three centuries from the discovery of the continent down to the British evacuation of the territories of the River Plate in 1807. It is intended to continue the work with a History of the several States of South America since their separation from Spain and Portugal down to the present day.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON's new book, *The Silverado Squatters*, will be a narrative of his own experiences in California.

THE new work by Prof. Thorold Rogers, entitled *Six Centuries of Work and Wages: the Undercurrent of English History*, will very shortly be published by Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., in two octavo volumes. The last sheets are now passing through the press.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have in hand a new work by Mr. J. H. Stoddart, the author of *The Village Life* and editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, which will shortly appear under the title of *The Seven Sagas of Prehistoric Man*. The poem

will be in seven chapters, beginning with the earliest or Drift man, and continuing the varied phases of prehistoric human life through the Cave man, the Neolithic farmer, the early man of Africa (in Egyptian civilisation), the Aryan migration, the European Crannog builders, and the "last sacrifice," or disappearance of prehistoric humanity.

THE volume of *Greek Folk Songs*, translated by Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett, with an Introduction by Mr. J. S. Stuart-Glennie, which has already been announced in the ACADEMY, will include patriotic, love, wedding, pastoral, humorous, and ghost lore songs. The Introduction will describe the geographical features, history, and present condition of the people. The publisher is Mr. Elliot Stock.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER's *Deutsche Liebe: Fragments from the Papers of an Alien*, will be issued by Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. on Monday. It is an elegantly printed, vellum-bound book, and is sold at the moderate price of 5s.

A NEW work by Miss Iza Duffus Hardy, entitled *Between Two Oceans; or, Sketches of American Life*, will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

MESSRS. THACKER SPINK, of Calcutta, have nearly ready a collection of Poems by Mr. W. Trego Webb, author of *Martial for English Readers*, which will treat in the form of sonnets and lyrical pieces various phases of Anglo-Indian life.

MESSRS. WILSON & M'CORMICK, of Glasgow, will shortly publish *How Glasgow Ceased to Flourish: a Tale of 1890*. They also have in the press *Geology and the Deluge*, by the Duke of Argyll; and a Turkish romance, translated into English by Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, entitled *The Story of Jewād*, which will be published by subscription in a limited edition.

CARD. MANNING contributes to the forthcoming number of *Merry England* an essay on "Consistency," illustrated with allusions to the careers of contemporary statesmen and others.

THE *Yorkshire Illustrated Monthly* for February will contain an illustrated article by Mr. Theodore Wood on "Insects;" the first of a series of papers, with original engravings, entitled "Round Yorkshire with a Donkey-cart;" and a portrait of Mr. T. Wemyss Reid.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN, the recently appointed Clark Lecturer at Cambridge, will lecture this term, three days a-week, on "English Literature," beginning on Monday next, January 28.

PROF. SEELEY purposes to lecture this term at Cambridge on "International History from the Sixteenth Century," and also to have a conversational class at his own house.

AT the general meeting of the Education Society held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on January 21 the Rev. Dr. H. M. Butler was elected president in succession to Mr. James Ward.

EARLY-ENGLISH JOTTINGS.

THE fourth edition of Mr. Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader* is nearly ready. Many of the texts have been revised with the MSS., and two charters, some extracts from the laws, and some charms have been added so as to make the book thoroughly representative of every branch of Old-English literature. The words in the Glossary have also been thrown into a strictly alphabetical order so as to facilitate reference. In the fifth edition it is hoped that the Grammatical Introduction and notes will be put into a permanent form.

PROF. SKEAT purposes to give two courses of lectures this term at Cambridge—(1) of ten

lectures, with *March's Anglo-Saxon Reader*, as his text-book; (2) of twelve lectures on "Chaucer's Prologue."

THE Early-English Text Society enters this year on its twenty-first year of existence, having been founded by Mr. Furnivall in March 1864. We hope to greet it in full vigour when it closes its second score of years. Its publications for this year will probably be—in the Original Series, Dr. Eikenkel's edition of the *Life of St. Katherine* (c. 1230), and the completing part of Prof. Skeat's fine edition of *Piers Plowman*; and, in the Extra Series, part iii. of Lord Berners' englished *Huon of Bourdeaux*, edited by Mr. Sidney L. Lee, and the second part of Bishop Fisher's Works, edited by Mr. Ronald Bayne. Last year's work was a little behindhand. But the Original Series texts, Mr. Henry Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Orosius*, part i., with its Latin original on opposite pages, and his edition of the facsimile of the Epinal MS. of the eighth century have been in members' hands for three weeks; the first book of the Extra Series for 1883—Lord Berners' *Huon*, part ii., with the first engraved portrait of the englisier, after Holbein—has been delivered this week, but the second book, Mr. Furnivall's edition of Hoccleve's *Minor Poems*, will not be ready till April. Of its "reprints" of its early publications, the society issued in 1883 the first two parts of Sir David Lyndesay's Works, edited by Mr. J. Small, the Edinburgh University librarian; and for 1884 it has in hand a re-edition of Mr. Cockayne's *Hali Meidenhad* (c. 1230), by Mr. P. Z. Round, and a re-edition of Mr. Cockayne's *Saint Marharete*, three Lives of that saint, by Dr. Kluge, of Strassburg, who is nominated for the English Professorship at Jena.

THE next two numbers of *Anglia* will appear together. One, edited by Prof. Wülcker, will contain three English articles, two of them by Dr. MacLean and Prof. Wells; the other, edited by Prof. Trautmann, will contain reviews and a bibliography for 1883, and an essay by Prof. Wülcker on "Bulwer's Weeds and Wild-flowers."

LIRRARY JOTTINGS.

AT a special meeting of the Council of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society on the January 17, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"The Council of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London desire to express their sorrow at the sudden and unexpected death of their late excellent resident librarian, Mr. Benjamin Robert Wheatley, and their sympathy with surviving members of his family."

"The Council also wish to record their deep sense of the value of his services to the society during the last forty years, and their due appreciation of his constancy and fidelity in the discharge of his important duties."

We understand that it is contemplated to establish a memorial of the society's sense of the unsurpassed devotion which Mr. Wheatley applied the conduct of its affairs.

THE sale is announced of two important libraries in the provinces. On Tuesday, February 5, Messrs. Chapman will sell at Edinburgh a small but curious collection from Wales, including several rare sixteenth-century books, seventeenth-century tracts, &c. The other sale is that of the library of the late Alderman Booth, of Manchester, which numbers about ten thousand volumes, collected principally by Dr. Benjamin Booth, of Swinton. It is especially rich in historical books and pamphlets of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, topographical works, and scarce modern books. It will be sold at Manchester on Monday, February 18, and the five following days, by Messrs. Capes, Dunn, & Pilcher.

At a book sale at Glasgow last week the following prices were obtained:—Burns's MS. of "Holy Willie's Prayer," £40; Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, £20 10s.; Hamerton's *Etching and Etchers*, £19 5s.; Beckford's *Vathek*, £11; Douglas's *Baronage*, £11 5s.; the first edition of Shelley's *Queen Mab*, £16 16s.; of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, £11; of Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, £11; of Byron's *Hours of Idleness*, £10 10s.; of Dickens's *Sketches by Boz*, £7 12s. 6d.; of Tennyson's *Poems* (1830), £5 10s.; of Campbell's *Pleasures of Hope*, £3 2s. 6d.; *Don Quixote* with Smirke's illustrations, £9; a perfect copy of *The Day*, £5; the first Edinburgh edition of Burns, £4; twenty of Collier's Tracts, £10; Bewick's *Birds*, £4 17s. 6d.

At the annual meeting of the Faculty of Advocates held last week, the Report of the Keeper of the library was submitted. The total number of separate pieces received during 1883 was 21,269, being an increase of 2,558 on the previous year. The grand total was thus classified:—volumes, through London agent 4,800, direct from publishers 460, by purchase or presentation 159; pamphlets, 2,453; parts of periodicals, 10,703; pieces of music, 2,256; maps, 306. The number of volumes issued to readers was 85,621; of MSS., 558. The expenditure on binding was £242. The chief work undertaken during the year was the testing of the books on the shelves by the Catalogue, and the completion of a duplicate copy of the MS. slip catalogue of accessions.

AMONG the additions to the Philadelphia public library during the past six months we notice a complete set of the Rolls series; the publications of the Early-English Text and the New Shakspeare Societies; the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library; and a copy of the first edition of Sir W. Stirling Maxwell's *Don John of Austria*.

THE *Nation* records an amusing incident at a book sale at New York. The owner of the collection gave 5,000 dollars (£1,000) to ten several public libraries to be spent at the sale. The natural result was that the libraries bid against one another, and many of the books were run up to nearly double their market price. The chief benefit, therefore, would seem to have accrued to the auctioneer.

THE Bibliothèque nationale has recently made a statistical inventory of its contents. Of printed books it contains 2,500,000; of MSS., 92,000; of medals and coins, 144,000; of prints, &c., more than two millions, kept in 14,500 volumes and 4,000 portfolios; in the "Galerie de la Réserve" are preserved 80,000 of the most precious volumes; the total number of readers in 1883 was 70,000, as compared with only 24,000 fifteen years earlier.

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

THE subject of international copyright is again being taken up in America, from which country the initiative must, of course, come. Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, has introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives providing that, when any foreign Government shall accord to American authors the same rights that native authors enjoy, the Executive of the United States may, by proclamation, extend to the authors of that foreign Government the benefit of the American law, restricted, however, to a term of twenty-five (instead of forty-two) years. Nothing is said about the publishers' point of view—i.e., domestic manufacture; but the *Nation* suggests that that may well be left to the operation of the ordinary tariff.

THE English Publishing Company has been incorporated at New York for the purpose of

printing, by arrangement with the English proprietors, American editions of the *Fortnightly*, *Nineteenth Century*, and *Contemporary*, to appear simultaneously with their issue in England. The price for a single number will be forty cents (1s. 8d.), and the annual subscription for all three will be only twelve dollars (£2 8s.). The corresponding price in England is £4 10s.

MESSRS. OSGOOD, whose principal place of business is at Boston, are the publishers of a sort of official account of the State of New York, which is to be brought out with unusual sumptuousness. The work will consist of three volumes quarto, illustrated with 487 full-page plates, and bound in morocco, with satin lining, &c. The edition will be limited to 500 copies, at the price of 400 dollars each (£80). A sketch of the history of the State will be given from the beginning of the colonial period to the present time; also a geological survey. But the main object of the work is to give an exhaustive description of the various public and semi-public institutions—the legislature, judicial bench, canals, railroads, banks, schools, agriculture, &c. The illustrations will be partly of buildings and scenery (as to which we may call to mind that New York includes not only the Adirondacks, but also one side of Niagara), partly portraits. The full title of the work is *The Public Service of the State of New York*.

THE *New York Critic* says:—

"The past year has not been marked by the publication of many important new books . . . while the list of new editions of old books has been larger than usual. . . . The books that have sold the best in the shops have been the very cheap and the very dear."

We fancy that the experience of the trade in England is to the same effect.

EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES, Professor of Greek at Harvard, who died on December 17, was in many respects a remarkable man. Born in Thessaly, at a village on the slope of Mount Pelion, in about the year 1807, he was educated in the monastery on Mount Sinai; he migrated to America in 1829, and was connected with Harvard as tutor and professor since 1842. His chief published works are a Greek Grammar (1838), a Grammar of Romaic (1842), and a Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine periods (1870). The simple nature of the man, and the eccentricity of his habits, are well described in an article in the *Nation* of January 3.

A BOSTON paper publishes an account of the first draft of Longfellow's "Excelsior," which is preserved in the library of Harvard College. Among the rejected lines we note "A youth who bore a pearl of price" and "A tear was in his pale blue eye."

At the end of December a meeting was held at Columbia College of professors of modern languages with the view of founding a national association of modern philology (including English) in American colleges and universities. A resolution was passed that the "primary aims of instruction in the modern languages should be literary culture, philological scholarship, and linguistic discipline, but that oral practice is desirable as an auxiliary."

A NEW YORK printer boasts to have turned out a translation of *Sarah Barnum* within forty-eight hours after a single copy of the French original was received in America. An American edition of the Letters of Mrs. Carlyle was produced last year by the same firm ready for sale within four days.

THE *Boston Literary World* for December 29 contains a "General Survey of the World's Literature in 1883," extending to eighteen closely printed pages.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

LIGHT AND LOVE.

If light should strike through every darkened place,
How many a deed of darkness and of shame
Would cease, arrested by its gentle grace,
And striving virtue rise, unscathed by blame!
The prisoner in his cell new hopes would frame,
The miner catch the metal's lurking trace,
The sage would grasp the ills that harm our race,
And unknown heroes leap to sudden fame.
If love but one short hour had perfect sway,
How many a rankling sore its touch would heal,
How many a misconception pass away,
And hearts long hardened learn at last to feel;
What sympathies would wake, what feuds decay,
If perfect love might reign but one short day!

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE current number of *Mind* contains one or two articles of exceptional interest. Perhaps the most original one is that entitled "On Some Omissions of Introspective Psychology," by Prof. W. James. The writer charges psychologists generally with looking at mind as though it were made up of a series of rounded-off, discontinuous "states," ideas, &c., whereas in reality it is a continuous stream, in which, besides those "substantive parts" which arrest special attention, are numerous "transitive parts." These last are important as determining the peculiar colourings of feeling attaching to the substantive parts. The same thought is a different mental state according to its fugitive psychical antecedents and accompaniments, just as one and the same musical note is a different impression in different tunes. The writer seeks to give a philosophical turn to this psychological conception by extending Mr. Spencer's idea of "feelings of relation." "It is a peculiarity of the stream [of consciousness] that its several parts are susceptible of becoming objects for each other." This truth, according to the author, does away with the need of supposing, as the late Prof. Green supposed, that an active mental principle, outside the feelings themselves, somehow brings them together—a supposition which is beset with difficulties. The same truth is also ingeniously applied to the vexed question of Nominalism and Conceptualism. What a general name calls up in the mind, says Prof. James, is an image (individual or generic) which is *felt* to be representative of many others. The article is written in a telling and even a brilliant style, and cannot fail to attract the notice of all concerned in psychology. Another able article is on "Green's Metaphysics of Knowledge," by Mr. A. J. Balfour. The essayist begins by observing that Prof. Green is the first of that band of English writers which he somewhat confusingly calls the Neo-Kantians who have left the exposition and criticism of other thinkers' ideas and undertaken a systematic presentment of his own. The argument of the article, which illustrates the author's well-known ability in seizing central or fundamental ideas and dealing directly with them, aims at showing that the new attempt to eliminate Kant's "Things-in-themselves," and to resolve the whole of experience into the work of the mind, is so far a failure, and is considerably discredited by a number of fundamental inconsistencies. Perhaps the most successful part of what is throughout a forcible argument is the refutation of Green's theory that knowledge (in the individual consciousness) is out of time. The critic seems perfectly right in finding in Green a deep vein of mysticism, and his closing remarks on the affinity of Green's thought to Berkeley's are particularly happy. What may be called the Kantian tendency in philosophy is severely dealt with in this number. In addition to the two articles just referred to, Mr. Shad-

worth H. Hodgson's address before the Edinburgh University Philosophical Society on "The Metaphysical Method in Philosophy" handles the method of Kant and his followers somewhat roughly. The writer pleads this time with unexpected force and vivacity of manner for the plan of setting out in philosophic enquiry with an analytical inspection of experience from within, instead of trying to get outside of it and deduce it from certain assumptions. A noteworthy exception to the general anti-Kantian strain of this number of *Mind* is to be found in a careful essay by Mr. J. S. Haldane on "Life and Mechanism," which seeks to demonstrate the inadequacy of the category of causation in the region of organic phenomena, and the necessity of calling in that of "reciprocity." The reader will note with pleasure the addition of a section devoted to Research along with Discussion. Two excellent contributions to psychological investigation are supplied in the present number—one on "Bilateral Asymmetry of Function," by two workers in the Psycho-physical Laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University, and one on "The Stages of Hypnotism," by Mr. E. Gurney. The juxtaposition of the work of an organised band of investigators in America and of an isolated individual in England naturally suggests the question, Why cannot we have a psycho-physical laboratory in this country? Nothing would tend so much to raise the position of psychology in the world of science, and, we may add, to improve the value of such a record of scientific progress as *Mind* aims at becoming. Perhaps the University of Cambridge may soon see its way, in addition to its other recent improvements, to the establishment of such a scientific workshop, under, let us say, the able conduct of Mr. James Ward.

Le Livre for January contains but two articles in its first part. Both are good; and it would probably always be wise for M. Uzan, considering the increasing pressure of his "contemporary" matter, to make few and good the rule of his retrospective papers. The first (signed "Antoine Fureteur," which may or may not be a pseudonym) is a really capital *cento* of extracts from old *étranges* books, with an agreeable frontispiece. The second is an article on Lamennais, by M. E. Forgues, dealing chiefly with its subject's taste in books, his range of reading, and so forth. This has some letters of interest and a full-page portrait after Ary Scheffer, which is very characteristic. It would have been curious to contrast it—its date is 1848—with a representation of the great Abbé in his tattered condition.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BARDT, F. *Der Bractatenfund v. Gross-Briesen*. Berlin: Weyl. 2 M. 50 Pf.
 BAZIRE, E. *Manet*. Paris: Quantin. 10 fr.
 BLOWITZ, M. de. *Une Course à Constantinople*. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.
 BOISGOREY, F. du. *Margot la Balafrée*. Paris: Plon. 6 fr.
 DU BOIS-REYMOND, E. *Friedrich II in englischen Urtheilen*. Darwin u. Kopenhagen. Die Humboldt-Denkmalen vor der Berliner Universität. 3 Reden. Leipzig: Veit. 2 M.
 EUDÉL, P. *L'Hôtel Drouot et la Curiosité en 1833*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
 FERRAND, J. *Les Pays libres: leur Organisation et leur Education d'après la Législation comparée*. Paris: Cotillon. 3 fr. 60 c.
 FLAUBERT, G. *Lettres de, à George Sand*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
 FRAGMENTE aus deutschen Lustspielen gesammelt u. mit Erläuterungen versehen v. G. D. Deelman. Amsterdam: Sikken. 1 fl. 50 c.
 HOFFMANN, P. *Studien zu Leon Battista Albertis zehn Büchern De re aedificatoria*. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M.
 LAMBERT, A. *Madonna di San Biagio près Montepulciano. Bâtée par A. di San Gallo de 1518 à 1523*. Stuttgart: Wittwer. 9 M.
 LECOEUR, J. *Equisses du Bocage normand*. Paris: Maisonneuve. 7 fr. 50 c.
 MAUPAS, M. de. *Mémoires sur le Second Empire*. Paris: Dentu. 8 fr.
 MEYER, A. *Die Münzen der Stadt Dortmund*. Berlin: Stargardt. 9 M.

- POTTIER, E. *Etude sur les Lécythes blancs attiques à représentation funéraire*. Paris: Thorin. 6 fr.
 STENGEL, K. v. *Die Organisation der preussischen Verwaltung nach dem neuen Reformgesetz*. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 12 M.
 TEN BRINK, J. *Litterarische schetsen en kritieken*. Deel 5. Leiden: Sijthoff. 1 fl. 50 c.
 TISSOT, V. *L'Allemagne amoureuse*. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.
 ZAMBELIOZ, Les Mariages crétois. [Texte en grec moderne.] Paris: Maisonneuve. 12 fr.
 ZOLA, E. *La Joie de Vivre*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

THEOLOGY.

- DE KOE, S. S. *De conjecturaal-critiek en het naar Johannes. Kemink & Zoon*. 3 fl. 75 c.

HISTORY.

- BONVALOT, E. *Le Tiers Etat d'après la Charte de Beaumont et ses Filiales*. Paris: Picard. 12 fr.
 DE LA GRAVIERE, Julien. *Les Campagnes d'Alexandre. La Conquête de l'Inde et le Voyage de Néarque*. Paris: Plon. 4 fr.
 FLAMMERMONT, J. *Le Chancelier Maupeou et les Parlements*. Paris: Picard. 12 fr.
 FRIESCH, stadth. Utg. d. A. Telting. *The Hague: Nijhoff*. 95.
 LOEWENFELD, R. *Lukasz Gornicki. Sein Leben u. seine Werke. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Humanismus in Polen*. Breslau: Koeber. 4 M. 50 Pf.
 LUCHAIRE, A. *Histoire des Institutions monarchiques de la France sous les premiers Capétiens (987-1180)*. Paris: Picard. 15 fr.
 MIDDLELEUWSCH, rechtsbronnen der stad Utrecht. Utg. d. S. Muller. *The Hague: Nijhoff*. 25s.
 MOLLERUP, W. *Dänemarks'se Beziehungen zu Livland vom Verkauf Estlands bis zur Auflösung d. Ordensstaats (1346-1561)*. Berlin: Siemenroth. 3 M. 60 Pf.
 URKUNDBUCH der evangelischen Landeskirche A. B. in Siebenbürgen. 2. Thl. Hermannstadt: Michaelis. 4 M. 80 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BRETFELD, H. v. *Das Versuchswesen auf dem Gebiete der Pflanzenphysiologie m. Bezug auf die Landwirtschaft*. Berlin: Springer. 6 M.
 DARWIN, Charles, u. seine Lehre. *Aphorismen, gesammelt aus Darwin's eigenen Schriften u. Werken seiner Vorgänger u. Zeitgenossen*. Leipzig: Thomas. 3 M. 60 Pf.
 DETMER, W. *Pflanzenphysiologische Untersuchungen über Fermentbildung u. fermentative Prozesse*. Jena: Fischer. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 FROMMANN, C. *Untersuchungen über Struktur, Lebenserscheinungen u. Reaktionen tierischer u. pflanzlicher Zellen*. Jena: Fischer. 9 M.
 LIEBMANN, O. *Die Klimax der Theorien*. Strassburg: Trübner. 2 M. 50 Pf.
 LUDWIG FERDINAND PRINZ V. BAYERN, zur Anatomie der Zunge. *Eine vergleichend anatomische Studie*. München: Literarisch-artist. Anstalt. 60 M.
 SPINOZA, Bened. de. *Opera. Recogn. J. v. Violen et J. P. N. Land*. Vol. II. *The Hague: Nijhoff*. 41.
 STAUDINGER, F. *Noumena. Die "transcendentalen" Grundgedanken u. die "Widerlegung d. Idealismus"*. Darmstadt: Brill. 4 M.
 VÖCHTING, H. *Über Organbildung im Pflanzenreich*. 2. Thl. Bonn: Strauss. 8 M.
 WEISMANN, A. *Über Leben u. Tod. Eine biolog. Untersuchung*. Jena: Fischer. 2 M.
 WOLFFER, A. *Über die Entwicklung u. den Bau d. Kropfes*. Berlin: Hirschwald. 22 M.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- FATH, F. *Did Lieder d. Castellans v. Coucy nach sämmtl. Handschriften kritisch bearb.*. Heidelberg: Weiss. 1 M. 80 Pf.
 FREITZ, L. *Pantschatantra. Aus dem Sanskrit neu übers.* Leipzig: Schulze. 6 M.
 GOLDZIEHER, J. *Die Zähringen, ihr Lehrsystem u. ihre Geschichte. Beitrag zur Geschichte der muhammedan. Theologie*. Leipzig: Schulze. 12 M.
 LUEBE, H. *Observationes criticae in historiam veteris Graecorum comediae*. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 MINHÁDI AT-TALIBÍN. *Le Guide des zélés croyants*. P. p. L. M. C. van den Berg. T. II. *The Hague: Nijhoff*. 16s.
 STEPHANS, Meister. *Schachbuch. Ein mittelniederdeutsches Gedicht d. 14. Jahrh.* Dorpat. 3 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE PROF. BOOLE AND MR. BENJAMIN BETTS.

103 Seymour Place, Bryanston Square:
Jan. 10, 1884.

Will you allow me to make in the ACADEMY a statement which may be of interest to some students of philosophy?

My husband, the late Prof. Boole, often told me that the perception of a connexion between logic and mathematics had come, as it were, accidentally to him while he was gathering materials for a work on the Philosophy of Intuition. At his death all his unpublished MSS. were shown to several mathematicians of note, who pronounced that to decipher them would require more time than anyone could

spare to give to the work of another. They were entrusted to the Royal Society for safe keeping.

Now, for some years past a strange and not very clearly expressed MS. has been travelling about England from hand to hand. It relates to the connexion between the laws of mental development and those of vegetable growth, and is the work of a gentleman named Benjamin Betts, who holds some post in the Government Survey Office, Auckland. Mr. Betts emigrated so young and has lived so much alone that he is unable to make himself intelligible or to see why others cannot understand him; but I know of no one who has read much of the MS. without becoming convinced that he has something of value to teach, nor can anyone examine his diagrams without perceiving that he has caught some true secret of growth-laws. I am not sufficiently versed in the higher mathematics either to give Mr. Betts the help which he needs in bringing his philosophy into harmony with accepted methods of study, or to read my husband's later MSS. But I know enough of the nature of my husband's investigations to venture to predict that a comparison of the two sets of MS. would throw light on both.

My object in making this communication is not only to call attention to a lonely thinker struggling against difficulties, of the nature and extent of which he himself is hardly aware, and to tell my husband's followers of a clue by which they may find their way to the meaning of his MSS. I wish also to protest beforehand against any possible annoyance to Mr. Betts or the non-mathematical students of his philosophy, should they happen inadvertently to bring forward as original any fragment of truth which is already expressed in mathematical language in my husband's published works. Mr. Betts is not a mathematician; he sees nature as no mathematician can (for "on a les défauts de ses qualités"). The two thinkers are rather necessary complements to each other than possible rivals; and, between two men so generous, so disinterested, so devoted to the cause of Truth, no rivalry is conceivable.

MARY BOOLE.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY PLAN OF CARTAGENA.

Admiralty, Whitehall: Jan. 14, 1884.

A very interesting plan of Cartagena at the time of its capture by Sir Francis Drake in 1586 has been found here among a collection of MS. plans and maps of the West Indies dating, with this exception, from the eighteenth century. I do not think it can have been described before; and, in order to ascertain whether this is correct, the following brief description is subjoined:—

The plan is painted on vellum which originally must have been quite thirty-six inches by twenty-five inches, but the right side has been cut and rounded somewhat, though not in any way spoiling the plan itself. At the top is a blue scroll containing the word "Cartagena" in gold letters, while at the bottom are two cartouches, that on the left green, with gilt scroll-work—

"This Towne of Cartagena was taken the iith of february 1586 by the number of 900 men under the Conduction of Capten Christopher Carleill and the rest of the principale officers, in the w^h Towne we gott some 80 peeces of Brasse Ordinnance."

These words are in gold letters. The cartouche on the right is coloured pink, and has in ink, "Johannes Baptista me fecit an^o 1586." Between these, but not in the middle line of the plan, are the points of the compass, coloured; and in a vacant space on the left, formed by the trending of the coast, is a coat of arms, unfinished as regards the colouring, with E. B. in gilt underneath the shield.

The main body of the fleet is represented, with sails set and flags flying, at sea, off Cartagena, sailing westward. A number of empty boats, with three larger vessels, are at anchor off "the Cienaga" of Hakluyt, and a body of armed men are approaching the city by the sandy spit, on which is an evident representation of the barricado described by Cates. The two Spanish galleys also mentioned by him are depicted in the inner bay. The harbour entrance has the chain across it shown, with three pinnacles and a large vessel making an attempt on the fort there.

The sandy spits are coloured dark brown, while the coast lines, wooded and marshy ground, and hill country are coloured green. The town itself is clearly shown, but the sails and flags of the ships have a rough, blurred look. Dirt and dust have alone disfigured the plan.

The interest of this Drake relic may, perhaps, lead to its history being solved through the medium of the ACADEMY.

GEORGE F. HOOPER.

THE MABINOGI OF TALIESIN.

Llanwrin Rectory, Machynlleth: Jan. 11, 1884.

Mr. Skene, in his Introduction to the *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, broadly hints that the Mabinogi of Taliesin, printed in the first volume of the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, and in an extended form by Lady Charlotte Guest in the third volume of the *Mabinogion*, is the forgery of Iolo Morganwg, and that it is nowhere to be found except in his handwriting. I am in a position to state that such is not the case. In the collection of Welsh MSS. at Llanover, near Abergavenny, is a MS. volume belonging to the latter part of the sixteenth or the early part of the seventeenth century containing this very tale. It agrees, with some verbal differences, with the copy in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*; but the variants prove that the printed copy could not have been taken from that MS. By comparing this MS., of which this Mabinogi forms but a small portion, with another in the same collection, which is stated to be in the handwriting of Llywelyn Sion, the Glamorgan poet, one can hardly help concluding that both proceeded from the same pen. Llywelyn Sion died in 1616, and this MS. cannot be materially later than that date. To those conversant with the Welsh language internal evidence alone is quite sufficient to prove that this Mabinogi cannot be the production of a person who died in the third decade of the nineteenth century.

D. SILVAN EVANS.

GREEK MYTHS.

Settrington: Jan. 21, 1884.

The value of Mr. Lang's *Novum Organum* as an instrument of scientific research can readily be tested. He has only to name some half-dozen Greek myths which the orthodox or historic method (that of Bréal and Kuhn) has failed to explain, but of which recognised solutions have been supplied, in the first instance, by what, for want of a better name, may be provisionally designated as the Hot-tentotic heresy. If this cannot be done, Mr. Brown may fairly continue to contend that Mr. Lang's explanations explain nothing; if it can, Sir George Cox will doubtless be ready to admit that Mr. Lang's method can no longer be described as "no method at all." But in any case Mr. Bradley's sober dictum must stand—namely, that "the evidence yielded by historically known mythologies cannot reasonably be set aside in favour of presumptions based on a miscellaneous study of savage myths."

Mr. Lang, having somewhat scornfully rejected my explanation of the Cronus myth,

will, I fear, be unable to use the strongest case that I know of in favour of his theory. This is the Mintira star myth (Tylor, *Prim. Cult.*, i. 321), in which, the Sun and Moon having mutually agreed to devour their children, the Stars, the Sun pursues and mutilates the Moon in revenge for her hiding away her own Star children, instead of swallowing them, according to the compact. It is plain that this is not the Cronus myth; but it so far resembles it that it might possibly have suggested to an enquirer the solution of the Cronus myth which Mr. Lang has refused to accept. At the outside, this is all that Mr. Lang's method can hope to effect.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

KRONOS AND HEAVENLY STONES.

Edinburgh: Jan. 21, 1884.

As Dr. Isaac Taylor lays some stress upon the heavenly origin of the sacred stones of Delphi and Troy, and the images of Ephesus and Tauris, &c., in his reply to Mr. Lang in the ACADEMY of January 12 (which I have only seen to-day), it seems advisable to state that this idea of the sacred objects falling from heaven is quite a European misapprehension of the pious fiction of Eastern worshippers. An Indian or Eastern public are of course told that their sacred Linga and Yoni emblems—"Palladiums"—are heaven-born, or fell from heaven and stuck fast without human intervention when they fell, or were bestowed on some very special occasion by a god on a man of rare holiness, &c., &c.; but no initiated or educated person is supposed to believe this, although every pious man must repeat it, and take no notice of a little out-of-the-way shop or cell where the images or Lares and Penates are manufactured. If a stone or tree stump can be found like the natural object, and "on which no tool has been raised," so much the better; but, failing this, the image or symbol is secretly prepared, and a legend and miracle got up to account for the deity or his emblem. After the miraculous events and a pompous consecration, the image or stone—whether the great Jovine column, which orthodoxly stood in front of the Parvatan Cave of Delphi, or the small Linga in the Trojan ark—is universally esteemed a genuine gift from heaven, but never then an aërolite or anything natural. I have examined some thousands, and even managed stealthily to scratch the surface (at great personal risk) of some very famous ones, and always found them of very ordinary durable stone. It does not, therefore, seem "irrational" to see in this early Kronos, his worship and rites, "a survival from savagery," which gradually developed a more advanced mythology and pure solar faith, with all its complicated phenomenal forms and ideas. In this way, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to show, have all faiths grown.

J. G. R. FORLONG.

SHAKSPERE IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

London: Jan. 19, 1884.

The experiment of "introducing Shakspeare to the East of London" is not novel. Four courses of lectures have been given—on (1) The Plays of Shakspeare, (2) The Comedies of Shakspeare, (3) The Falstaff Comedies, (4) Macbeth—at the Hall of Science, Old Street, St. Luke's, within the last two years, by

EDWARD B. AVELING.

"NO LESS."

London: Jan. 19, 1884.

I think Prof. Dowden's criticism on the lines in "As You Like It"—

"O my dear niece, welcome thou art to me!"

Even daughter welcome, in no less degree"—

is even farther from the mark than the proposed

insertion of a hyphen between "daughter" and "welcome," which he rejects. Surely there is no need to explain "no less" as a mere blunder for "no higher." A comma after "daughter" (and even so much is not essential) yields the natural sense: "O my dear niece . . . nay, my daughter, welcome, in no less (or lower) degree than that of daughter, not in the more distant relation of niece."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE.

"CAESAR DOTH BEAR ME HARD."

5 Willow Road, Hampstead: Jan. 15, 1884.

The line which Prof. Hales quotes from Chaucer is not to the point. "To bear a thing heavily, sorely, &c.," is a very different expression from "to bear a person hard." Is Prof. Hales' interpretation supported by classical usage? "Graviter ferre aliquid" is ordinary Latin; but I should be very much surprised to meet "graviter ferre aliquem."

A. H. BULLEN.

Cambridge: Jan. 13, 1884.

An old "equestrian" rhyme which used to be (and doubtless still is) current in the North of Ireland might perhaps furnish Prof. Hales with an illustration of Shakspeare's use of the word "bear." The verses, if my memory serves me right, run thus:—

"Equus loq. Up the hill spare me,
Down the hill bear me,
On the level spare me not."

Is not the phrase "bearing-rein" a further testimony to this use? W. T. LENDRUM.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Jan. 28, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Results obtained by the Society for Psychical Research," by Prof. H. Sidgwick.

7 p.m. Actuaries: "A Method for Determining the Extra Premiums to be Charged in Respect of Two-Life Assurances," by Mr. Gerald H. Ryan.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Recent Improvements in Photo-Mechanical Printing Methods," I. by Mr. Thomas Bolas.

8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Three Months' Exploration in the Tenimber Islands, Timor Laut," by Mr. H. O. Forbes; "Ascent of the Crater of Ambryn Island, New Hebrides," by Lieut. Beresford and Mr. Luther.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Scenery of the British Isles," I. by Dr. A. Geikie.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Canada as it will appear to the British Association in 1884," by Mr. Joseph G. Colmer.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Adoption of Standard Forms of Test-Pieces for Bars and Plates," by Mr. Hackney.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Coal Gas as a Labour-saving Agent in Mechanical Trades," by Mr. Thomas Fletcher.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Music for the Pianoforte," III. by Prof. Pauer.

7 p.m. London Institution: "The Greatest of the Old English Poets," by the Rev. S. A. Cooke.

8 p.m. Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts: "Ancient and Modern Music," with Selections illustrating the Progress of Music from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Brindley Richards.

8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: "A System of Electric Fire Alarms," illustrated with Diagrams and Apparatus, by Mr. Edward Bright.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 7 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Some Elementary Electrical Notes," by Mr. Edgar Smart.

8 p.m. Philological: "The Dialects of Norway," by Mr. Henry Sweet.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Rajah Rammohun Roy," by Prof. Max Müller.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Life and Literature under Charles I.," III. by Prof. Henry Morley.

SCIENCE.

A Concise Dictionary, English-Persian. Together with a Simplified Grammar of the Persian Language. By E. H. Palmer. (Trübner.)

WITHIN recent years some advance has been made in Persian lexicography; and, though the science is still in its youth, we have now a few guides on which some dependence can

be placed for practical purposes. The latest efforts do not, indeed, assume the imposing proportions of some of their stately predecessors; but they are at least conducted with a little regard to preciseness and accuracy, and not on the plan of pouring in under each heading a deluge of words more or less synonymous, in the hope that the seeker, by some rare combination of good fortune and a miraculous faculty of discrimination yet unexplained, may, in the choice so liberally offered, wade through to something to suit his particular requirements. Persian scholars have begun to see the value and importance of original research, and the literature of lexicography has recently been enriched with certain works which do great credit to their compilers in the accurate and idiomatic renderings which they offer.

Bergé's little dictionary, which appeared in 1868, and other practical works by French scholars who had actually resided in Persia have, I think, done much to further this tendency and to draw attention more particularly to the Persian of Persia itself. In 1876 appeared Prof. Palmer's *Concise Dictionary, Persian-English*, which, as the Preface says, was chiefly intended for the use of travellers and others in Persia. The companion volume, *English-Persian*, now under review, is somewhat smaller, but contains about 10,000 headings derived in great part from the preceding portion. The work is admirably calculated for the use of travellers, the number of words being amply sufficient for their every-day requirements, and the choice most carefully and judiciously made. Of course it must happen that in some cases the word sought for will not be found, but a synonym may generally be thought of to aid in supplying the want.

A notable feature of the work, resulting in the economy of space and expense and the avoidance of much useless repetition, is the omission of the English verb where it can be supplied from a corresponding substantive or participle given, and the indication by initials of the Persian auxiliary required to make up the equivalent Persian compound verb.

Some examples will make this clear:—

Impulse, *tahrík* (d.)—i.e., the substantive *impulse* is to be translated by *tahrík*; the corresponding verb by *tahrík dādan*. *Impoverished*, *mufkar* (sh.); *muhāj* (s.)—i.e., *impoverished* is to be rendered by *mufkar* or *muhāj*; to become *impoverished*, by *mufkar shudan*; to make *impoverished*, to *impoverish*, by *muhāj sākhtan*.

In one respect, perhaps, there is a slight want of consistency in the plan of the work, which, though entitled a dictionary, partakes in some degree of the character of a vocabulary, an ambiguous English word being sometimes rendered without an explanation of the sense in which it is taken. This remark applies also to those verbs which are not discriminated as transitive or intransitive. Such instances, however, are not numerous, and they detract but little from the value of a work the want of which has been greatly felt by travellers in Persia and others desirous of gaining some practical knowledge of the language. The principal regret of Persian scholars will be that Prof. Palmer was not able to spare more time from his other avocations to cultivate a field which his pre-eminent acquirements would have rendered so fertile. No one, in fact, was better qualified for the work of

Persian lexicography than Prof. Palmer, both from his accurate and critical knowledge of Arabic and his deep study of, and constant practice in, Persian.

The work left incomplete has been supplemented by the editor from his own reading and other sources, including Wollaston's *English-Persian Dictionary*, to which, on this occasion, I have much pleasure in offering a high meed of praise. In testing the dictionary under notice one is agreeably surprised at meeting with some words which could scarcely have been expected in a work of its compass, notably "ironclad" (*zireh pūsh*), "parliament" (*dār ush-shūrā*), "insulation" (of a wire) (*khārij* [k.]), "insulator" (*gargari*), &c., &c. These equivalents afford convincing proof of the exceptional faculty of Persian to meet the requirements of modern scientific terminology; and regret must be felt that modern Persian writers have in so many cases seen fit to transfer bodily to the language, with a slight modification of the pronunciation, such words as "telegraph" (*talagrāf*), "man-o'-war" (*manvār*), "protest" (*parlast-nāmāh*), "parliament" (*parlamant*), "congress" (*kongarah*), &c., &c., instead of availing themselves of the power which Persian so pre-eminently gives them of forming native expressions for any new terms of science or civilisation.

Allusion having been made to the practical value of the work of French Orientalists who had made some stay in Persia, it will be as well to state under what conditions such residence may result in advantage to lexicographical work. Of course it is not meant that there is any particular charm in actually residing in the country, nor that the work in question would be much furthered by desultory conversation with the people, learned or ignorant. The true method of gaining just and idiomatic equivalents is to have, in the first place, an accurate and critical knowledge of one's own language; in the next, to find a native with an equally good knowledge of his language, as well as intelligence in grasping the meaning of a word explained to him, and ready facility in producing not a mere translation of the word, but an expression which would be actually used by his own countrymen in analogous circumstances. Of course all this presupposes in the lexicographer such knowledge of Persian as may obviate all chance of misunderstanding with his native auxiliary—knowledge which, though not so perfect as to suggest to himself in all cases the true and exact equivalent of a word, phrase, or idiom, may be still sufficient to enable him infallibly to procure such equivalent in the way described. A Persian scholar with the qualifications named, ample perseverance, and the means to devote himself entirely to the work, either in this country or preferably, in Persia, might create quite a revolution in the science.

To the Dictionary is prefixed Prof. Palmer's *Simplified Persian Grammar*, which contains in a small compass all the most necessary rules of the language, explained in a style so characteristically clear and plain as to facilitate admirably their acquisition. Under the heading of numerals, however, 1881 is an unhappy example of the figures "being written from left to right as with us, and

combined in the same way as our own." In connexion with this article, however, it may suggest itself that in the fact of the Sanskrit character reading from left to right there is perhaps an explanation of the strange anomaly, which, in point of fact, does exist, in the use in Persian of the so-called Arabic numerals. C. E. WILSON.

SOME BOOKS ON ROMAN HISTORY.

Etude sur le De Moribus Germanorum. Par Ferd. Brunot. (Paris: Picard.) Prof. Brunot's theory on the *Germany* of Tacitus is, at all events, not like other theories of its origin and nature, *subtilius quam verius excogitatae*, to use Ritter's expression. It is very simple. It answers the question, What is this work? by saying, This is not a work; it is a part of one: it is a fragment of the *Histories*, the introduction to Tacitus' account of the campaign of Domitian on the Danube. In support of this view, already held by Riese and Ritter, there is not much positive evidence to be adduced. It is known that Tacitus did treat in detail the events of the period in question. It is observed that he introduced digressions to vary the monotony of an unbroken narrative, especially in the *Histories*, as about Paphos (*H.* 2.3), Serapis (*H.* 4.83), or Judaea: and the plan or arrangement is found to be identical in each of the three descriptions of Rome's enemies which, if the view be adopted, would admit of comparison—the account of Judaea, the *Agricola*, and the *Germany*. The name *De Moribus Germanorum* may be suspected to be drawn from chap. 27, and not to be of the author's own choice. But this view rests, perhaps, most on the failure of other views. The treatise cannot be an ideal sketch, a satire on Rome, because the author admits such drawbacks into his picture. Nor is it, as Passow thought, the Cassandra-warning of an alarmed patriot; for no one in Tacitus' time did, or could, foresee the fall of Rome: and even what he might have foreseen he overlooked—"la révolution religieuse." Nor, again, was it written to recommend a policy of conquest against Germany; for, though Tacitus would have approved such a policy, indications of his approval are in the *Annals* and *Histories*, not in the *Germany*. That composition is simply an instructive digression. Tacitus did not mean it to edify or advise, but only to instruct, readers. "Ce n'est pas un livre de morale, mais un livre moral." It will be seen that the theory suffers from a not uncommon want, a want of proof. Plausible it is, and ingenious. It enables us to co-ordinate various utterances of Tacitus, and to have the pleasure of reading some of them from a new point of view. But it must not be taken for certain. Hardly anything but a complete MS. of the *Histories*, or a new MS. of the *Germany* containing the statement that it was extracted (as Prof. Brunot believes) from the full work by a German monk, could prove it for us. Prof. Brunot has an acute and (so far as we know) novel reading for *germ.* chap. 33. The word *urgentibus* has always been found hard to translate, and the MSS. differ a little about it. He urges from their forms that the archetype must have had *vegentibus*, standing just a line after *duretve gentibus*. It is, therefore, at least possible that it is a mere repetition, and the passage will read well without it: *quando imperiis satis nihil praestare majus fortuna potest quam hostium discordiam*.

Prolegomena zur Geschichte Rom's. Von Dr. J. E. Kuntze. (Williams & Norgate.) Not an introduction to a larger work, but an independent treatise, Dr. Kuntze's *Prolegomena* will be found an interesting and vigorous piece of writing. Whether its philology and its

method of treating the fundamental ideas of *Oraculum, Auspicium, Templum, Regnum*, be always sound is not so certain. It is impossible to avoid some uneasiness when one reads disquisitions on the part played by the number Two or Three, or by the figure of a Square, in Roman affairs. Madvig, in his recent work on Roman antiquities, has complained of Dr. Mommsen for starting, in his *Staatsrecht*, from abstract notions and theories of which the Romans themselves were not conscious. But at all events his principles, if abstract, had nothing mystic about them; while Dr. Kuntze seems to treat his numbers and figures in a distinctly mystical way. So, too, he finds a mysterious analogy between the last four kings of Rome and the four founders of the Empire—Sulla, Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius. It does indeed open the door to speculation if we once begin to notice that, if Tarquinius Superbus died in exile, Tiberius died in self-inflicted banishment from Rome; and that both lives came to an end not far from Lake Avernus. There is a very clear map of Latium in the volume, giving the old and the new names of places in type of two colours.

Moderne Quellenforscher und antike Geschichtsschreiber. Von Dr. L. O. Bröcker. (Innsbruck.) Dr. Bröcker's pamphlet, without being always convincing, cannot fail to be useful in his own country in recalling the speculative investigators of the "sources" of ancient historians to a sense of caution, and, in short, in preventing them from getting on too fast. He opens what he has to say with a smart little attack on Nissen, pointing out that, while Nissen laid down as the fundamental rule (*Grundgesetz*) of the classical compilers the practice of simply transcribing their authorities, he very seriously modified this statement afterwards in the direction of admitting on the one hand a working-up, and on the other hand a verifying, of these authorities to have been practised by those who used them. Dr. Bröcker makes it his business to show the untenableness of Nissen's dogma, at least in the first form; and he has for a second object the task of proving modern criticism in such matters to be less sharp-sighted and more fallible than it supposes itself. This he tries to do in certain definite cases; and he will find, in England at least, a friendly audience when he reminds us of the uncertainty of the conclusions of many a contemporary "Quellenforschung."

Ueber die Heimat der Prätorianer. Von Dr. Oscar Bohn. This seems a careful little piece of work, though it leaves us in some doubt as to what the author wishes to prove. Dr. Bohn tries to trace out the national origin of as many members as possible of the praetorian guard of Rome. As he remarks, the enquiry has a bearing upon that "interessante Problem," the extent to which the several provinces were Romanised, although this particular kind of probable evidence is, so far as we remember, passed over by Budinszky in his *Ausbreitung der lateinischen Sprache*. Dr. Bohn's pamphlet is one more example of the curious and unexpected information which may be dug out of the *Corpus* of Inscriptions. He thinks that his collection of nationalities, so far as it goes, does not bear out—or, at least, does not illustrate—the growing depopulation of Italy, for the per-centage of provincials in the guard does not greatly increase with time.

F. T. RICHARDS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LATIN LEXICOGRAPHY.

Berlin, W., Unter d. Linden, 17: Jan. 16, 1884.

The remark of Mr. J. S. Reid in the *ACADEMY* of January 12 "that Georges has passed away" entitles us to inform your readers that our old friend Prof. K. E. Georges, of Gotha, is still

in good health, and at present engaged in re-editing the sixth edition of his smaller Latin dictionary. Prof. Paucker's last works, published by us—the *Supplementum lexicorum Latinorum* and the *Vorarbeiten zur lateinischen Sprachforschung*—are not interrupted by his death; a new part of the *Supplementum* is just out, and the *Vorarbeiten* will be finished shortly with the aid of Dr. W. Rönsch. S. CALVARY & Co.

SCIENCE NOTES.

MR. FRANK E. BEDDARD has been selected out of thirteen candidates for the post of prospector to the Zoological Society of London, in succession to the late W. A. Forbes. Mr. Beddard was a pupil of the late Prof. Rolleston, and for the past year has been employed on editorial and other work connected with the issue of the official reports on the scientific results of the *Challenger* expedition. He has also been entrusted with the examination and description of the *Isopoda* collected by the expedition.

DR. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE will give the first of a course of five lectures at the Royal Institution on "The Origin of the Scenery of the British Isles" on Tuesday next, January 29.

UNDER the title of *The Sagacity and Morality of Plants: a Sketch of the Life and Conduct of the Vegetable Kingdom*, Dr. J. E. Taylor has written a work, to be published shortly by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, which approaches the study of botany from quite a new side. Hitherto we have regarded plants as mere automata, little removed from inorganic objects. The aim of Dr. Taylor is to show that all the various qualities and attributes which distinguish animals are also to be found in the vegetable kingdom, and that in both instances they have been evolved in the struggle for existence, and the numerous physical and biological changes which have taken place since plants first appeared upon the globe in the earliest geological times.

THE annual volumes of "mineral statistics," which for so many years were published under the able superintendence of Mr. Robert Hunt, have just taken a new shape, and will henceforth be issued by the Home Office in folio form. The volume for 1882, which has recently been published, is the first of the new series. Its appearance has been delayed in consequence of the many changes attending the transference of the Mining Record Office from the Museum of Practical Geology to the Home Office. The work of collating the returns furnished by the inspectors and others has been most efficiently carried out by Mr. R. Meade and Mr. J. B. Jordan, who had long experience in similar work under Mr. Hunt. We learn from these statistics that in the year 1882 there were in the United Kingdom 3,759 collieries, producing 156,499,977 tons of coal, worth at the pit's mouth £44,118,409.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AT the centenary meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which was held last week, the following were elected honorary members:—M. E. Senart, Prof. Monier Williams, Prof. A. H. Sayce, Prof. E. Haeckel, and Mr. Charles Meldrum. The Asiatic Society of Bengal, which was founded by Sir William Jones in 1784, within a year after his landing at Calcutta, is the parent of our own Royal Asiatic Society, as well as of the sister societies at Madras and Bombay.

On February 6 Prof. Postgate will begin a course of lectures at University College, London, on "The Syntax of the Greek and Latin Languages as compared with one another and

with English." Prof. Postgate is also lecturing this term at Cambridge on "Latin Grammar" and on "Greek Grammar."

AMONG the other lectures this term at Cambridge, we may mention those of Prof. Cowell on Delbrück's Selected Hymns from the *Rigveda*, on Sayana's Introduction to the *Rigveda*, the Lalitavistara, the Pali Jatakas, the Shah-namah, and the Tarikh-i Badauni; those of Prof. Wright on Arabic Grammar, Arabic Poetry, and Syriac; and those of Prof. Robertson Smith on the Kor'an.

FOR the two vacant chairs in the Ecole spéciale des Langues orientales vivantes the Académie des Inscriptions has nominated M. Houdas in Arabic and M. Carrière in Armenian.

New editions of Prof. Tiele's *Outlines of the History of Religion* and of Dr. Edkins's *Religion in China* will be issued immediately in Messrs. Trübner's "Oriental Series."

DR. NORREEN, of Upsala, has written a short Grammar of Old Norse for the German series of Germanic Grammars, one of which is Sievers' *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*.

PROF. ARTHUR LUDWICH, of Königsberg, purposes to publish with Teubner, of Leipzig, an elaborate work upon Aristarchus's recension of the text of Homer as preserved in the Fragments of Didymos.

THE last number of Trübner's *Oriental Record* contains an interesting account of "The Oldest Bookselling Firm in Europe"—that of Brill, of Leyden, which has descended to the present partners (van Oordt and de Stopelaar) in unbroken succession from Louis Elzivier; and also a severe criticism of Dr. Wells Williams's *The Middle Kingdom*, by Mr. Herbert A. Giles.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, Jan. 8.)

PROF. FLOWER, President, in the Chair.—Mr. H. H. Johnston read a paper on "The Races of the Congo and the Portuguese Colonies in Western Africa." The author stated that Western Tropical Africa, between Senegambia to the north and the river Cunene to the south, offered a vast studying ground to the anthropologist, wherein types of nearly every well-marked African race might be observed. After detailing many of the various races, he proceeded to describe the Bushmen north of Cunene, whom he characterised as about the lowest type of men; but of the five or six specimens who came more particularly under his notice, he remarked that their mental ability was strangely at variance with their low physical characteristics. The Hottentots were much finer men than the Bushmen as regarded height and build, but they exceeded the latter in baboon-like licentiousness. The western slopes of the Shella mountains were peopled by a tribe called the Andonito, a sturdy race of carriers, who extended as far north as Benguela. From the Mangula river to the Mobindir river were found the best typical African races. Referring to the natives of the Lower Congo, Mr. Johnston observed that they depended almost entirely upon vegetable diet, while they were remarkable for their initiation ceremonies. Traces of Phallic worship were noticed, especially in the interior, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of Stanley Pool. A Congo market was exceedingly interesting, and was held for about four or eight days. The natives would often go 100 miles to attend one of these markets, the women generally being the keenest traders. Between Stanley Pool and the coast there is only one great leading tongue spoken, though this has several dialects. This is the Congo language—one known to, and studied by, Europeans probably before any other Bantu tongue. It bears many signs of Portuguese influence.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, Jan. 8.)

DR. S. BIRCH, President, in the Chair.—This being the anniversary meeting, the Report of the secretary

was presented, and the officers and council were elected for the current year. The total number of members was 662—an increase of twenty-one since the year before. The total income was £884 and the expenditure £658, leaving a balance of £226, as compared with a balance of £179 brought into the account. The secretary, Mr. W. H. Rylands, has copied the whole series of Hypoccephali in the British Museum, and one of them will be published in each successive number of the *Proceedings*. Communications have been received from Dr. A. Weidemann on "Some Objects found in Egypt with Greek Inscriptions;" from Mr. Theo. G. Pinches on "The *Sardu* or Falcon of the Cuneiform Inscriptions;" from Mr. J. Chotzner on "The Hexameter in Hebrew Poetry;" and from Mr. T. G. Pinches on "Assyrian Grammar," II., the Permansive.

EDINBURGH MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Jan. 11.)

THOMAS MUIR, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Prof. Chrystal delivered an address on "Surfaces of the Second Order," in which he advocated strongly the study of the properties of these surfaces from the surfaces themselves. The address was illustrated with a large number of beautiful models in wood, plaster, cardboard, and thread.—Prof. Tait communicated an analytical note, and one or two geometrical problems were discussed.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Jan. 17.)

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., in the Chair.—Canon Greenwell exhibited a bronze dagger, a stone axe-hammer, and other implements found in a barrow at Broadway, Worcestershire. The dagger was similar to one found previously at Arreton Down.—Mr. G. Payne, of Sittingbourne, exhibited a skull and bones, with a slate bracer and a bronze dagger, found near Sittingbourne.—The Rev. Robert Mylne, of Oxford, exhibited the photograph of a sheet of churchwardens' accounts of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, for the year 1444. One item of expenditure was for torches "*coram monacho albo*" at Osney; but what this meant none of the members present was able to explain.—Mr. Ferguson, local secretary for Cumberland, sent a few particulars about the Roman camp at Low-borough Bridge, near Kirkby Mure, Westmoreland. But few relics have been found, and there was apparently nothing more than a camp there, not a station, so that the suggestion put forward that the discovery settles the position of Alove, in the tenth *iter* of the Antonine Itinerary, is premature.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Jan. 17.)

MAJOR HEALES in the Chair.—A lecture was delivered by the Rev. W. F. Creeny, Vicar of St. Michael-at-Thorne, Norwich, on "Foreign Brasses," illustrated with a large number of rubbings. Among others were shown the earliest known brass (a Bishop of Verden, 1231) the remarkably fine examples from Mecklenburg Schwerin and Lübeck, three Bishops of Paderborn, and various fine specimens from Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, &c., concluding with a series commemorating the Grand Ducal Family of Saxony, one of which is said to have been designed by Albrecht Dürer.—A short discussion followed the lecture.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Annual Dictionary Evening, Friday, Jan. 18.)

DR. J. A. H. MURRAY, President, in the Chair.—Three copies of part i. of the society's new English Dictionary, edited by Dr. Murray, were laid on the table. The society began collecting materials for its Dictionary in 1858, and the work has been carried on ever since. More sub-editors are wanted to help in arranging the collections of material and to work out the logical history of the meanings of the words to be treated, which is the hardest part of the dictionary-work.—Dr. Murray read part of his Introduction to the Dictionary, and then discussed the following twenty words:—(1) "Archipelago" (from Italian, first found in 1268, probably a popular corruption of *adsopeleto*, "the holy sea"); (2) "arbour" (Mr. Wedgwood

was right in deriving it from French *herbere*, Latin *herbarium*, a garden of herbs; its meaning passed into a garden of trees, trees trained on espaliers, a bower covered with leafage: Mr. Wedgwood holds that the Italian "*arborata*, an arbor or bowre of trees," was mixed up with *erbere*); (3) "achil," or "orchil," used for dying; (4) "afraid" (from *frith*, peace; *effroi*, a breaking of the peace); (5) "appal" (French *appallir*, mixed with English *apale*); (6) "impostume" (French *apostume*); (7) "appose," "pose," "posal" resulting in *puzzle*; (8) "apple" (is its special sense or the general one of "fruit" the primary one?); (9) "apply" with its fifteen or more senses; (10) "appoint;" (11) "apparent" (*a*, conspicuous, *b*, unreal: the heir-apparent is the manifest or certain heir, who must inherit if he lives, while the heir-presumptive is only heir till the heir-apparent appears); (12) "apothecary" (at first a mere store-keeper); (13) "apology" (*a*, a defence, *b*, an offer of an excuse, *c*, an expression of regret with no defence at all); (14) "animal spirits" (in 1543 their seat was in the brain, and they worked by sinews, they were the nerves, then nerve, courage, merriment); (15) "city Arabs" (really Arabs, or wanderers); (16) "aquarium" (invented by Gosse in 1854); (17) "ape" (who could explain the phrase "to lead apes in hell" used of old maids?); (18) "antler" (the lowest prong of a deer's horn, first used by Walter Scott, in 1820, of the whole horn); (19) "apostrophe" (which was Latin *apostrophus* till the last century); (20) "antipodes," which should be pronounced "antipods." Time was the thing most needed to complete the Dictionary. Part i. was but a twenty-fourth of the whole book, and its preparation had taken eighteen months. Now the work would go somewhat faster, but more sub-editors were urgently needed to get the material into shape for the editor's final touches.—Mr. Furnivall congratulated the society on the appearance of the first part of its Dictionary. The society alone had rendered the existence of the Dictionary possible. Oxford had for the last four years generously helped with money, but the idea of the Dictionary, its working, and its editors had all sprung from the society. He looked back twenty-four years to the little room in Somerset House where the Dictionary Committee was first appointed, and thought of the dead friends who were with him then—Herbert Coleridge, his fellow-editor (afterwards sole editor), Thomas Watts, Prof. Key, and others; Mr. Wedgwood was, he thought, the only survivor besides himself. He thanked Dr. Murray for bringing the society's work to a head in a way that he (Mr. Furnivall) had failed to accomplish; and he asked the oldest member present, Mr. Danby P. Fry, to second the vote of thanks which he proposed the society should return to its president for the admirable work he had done for the society's Dictionary.—This Mr. Fry did, and the vote having been carried with applause, Dr. Murray acknowledged it, confirming emphatically all that Mr. Furnivall had said about the Dictionary being the society's work. As he looked over the letters of its earlier editors, he could not help feeling that perchance before long his successor might be looking over his letters, he having ceased to live. But the society and the University of Oxford would, he trusted, complete the truly national work which the society had so long ago set on foot, and which deserved the help of every true Englishman.

SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.—(Friday, Jan. 18.)

PROF. SIDGWICK in the Chair.—Mr. F. W. H. Myers began by reading the Report of the Literary Committee. The work of collecting evidence was described, and special attention was directed to the sort of evidence which it is necessary to procure in connexion with "phantasms of the living." It is not enough to collect cases where a vivid dream of a person's death, or an "hallucination" suggesting his presence, has coincided with his actual death at a distance; we must also ascertain the frequency of similar dreams and hallucinations which coincide with nothing at all. Till this is done, chance will always seem a possible explanation of the coincidences. Mr. Myers concluded by saying that, just as it is not the fault of some enquirers if the facts which the universe presents to them teach the limitations of man's life and

aspirations, so it is not the fault of other enquirers if further facts—hitherto ignored by science, but fully susceptible of scientific examination—open up wider and more hopeful conceptions.—Mr. Edmond Gurney followed with a paper on "The Stages of Hypnotism," in which he defined two well-marked stages—the "alert" and the "deep"—and distinguished them from one another by special reference to the phenomena of alternating memory which they present.—Prof. Barrett then read a short paper on certain sensory affections noticed when the head is held between the poles of a magnet.—Lastly, Mr. Podmore read a paper prepared by Mr. E. R. Pease on the divining-rod, which, on the whole, was unfavourable to the dowser's claims. At the same time, it was pointed out that the evidence for the detection of water by his method stands on a different footing from that for the detection of other substances, and is not incapable of a rational physiological explanation.—At the close of this paper the Hon. Percy Wyndham gave a very interesting account of the success of a dowser in a park in Lincolnshire, and the subsequent saving of great expense to the owner.—At a conversazione held at a later hour the extent to which "muscle-reading" and tactile sensibility can be carried was exemplified by some pin-finding and number-writing, the operator, the Rev. E. H. Sugden, showing himself fully as expert and successful as the public performers who palm off similar exhibitions as "thought-reading."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, Jan. 21.)

SIR E. CLIVE BAYLEY in the Chair.—H. Tufnell, Esq., was elected a resident member, and Messrs. R. Gordon, C. de Harlez, J. van der Gheyn, and Mirza Mehdy Khan non-resident members.—Mr. R. N. Cust laid before the meeting a short but complete statement of the present position of the question of the "Origin of the Indian Alphabet," referring in this to two theories—the first, put forth by the late Prof. Dowson and Gen. Cunningham, that this alphabet had an independent origin in India itself; the second, by Prof. Weber, Burnell, and most other scholars, that it came from Western Asia. Such an importation, he showed, was possible—as the Phœnician alphabet was in full use 890 B.C., while there was also constant commercial intercourse between the West and the East; and probable—in that no allusion is made in any part of Aryan or Dravidian literature to the invention of alphabetic writing, while we have, also, no inscription earlier than 250 B.C. The remarkable resemblance between these two alphabetic systems demands the admission of a common origin, especially as no one supposes the Western alphabets, as well as our numerals, came from the East. The Asoka inscriptions (with the certain date of about 250 B.C.) have two alphabetic forms—the Northern, unquestionably of Aramaean origin; the Southern, from which all the existing alphabets of India are derived, an importation by sea. Dr. Burnell suggested three possible sources for this latter: (1) direct from Phœnicia; (2) by way of the Persian Gulf, from some Aramaean alphabet existing in Mesopotamia; (3) (with Prof. Weber) from Southern Arabia. He (Dr. Burnell) inclined to the second, and Mr. Cust to the third, of these views.—At the close of the paper, Bishop Caldwell, Sir Clive Bayley, and other members discussed the question at some length.

FINE ART.

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H. W. B. DAVIS, R.A.—The "ART JOURNAL" for FEBRUARY contains an Engraving by CHARLES COUSE of Mr. DAVIS'S Picture, "RETURNING TO THE FOLD," from the Chantrey Collection.
"HOMELESS," Painted by A. H. MARSH—The "ART JOURNAL" for FEBRUARY contains a Plate by the eminent French Etcher, CHARLES COUSE, of "HOMELESS."
"THE DEFENCE OF PARIS."—This Statue by BARRIAS, recently erected near Paris, has been engraved on steel by E. STODART, and forms the third separately printed Plate in the "ART JOURNAL" (2s. 6d.) for FEBRUARY.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, at reduced prices (Engravings, Chromos, and Otophographs), handsomely framed. Everyone about to purchase pictures should pay a visit. Very suitable for wedding and Christmas presents.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

A THEBAN TOMB OF THE ELEVENTH DYNASTY.

WANT of space compelled me the other day to defer a detailed description of the tomb of Horhotpou to a more convenient opportunity. I now return to that part of Prof. Maspero's forthcoming Catalogue, premising that the monument in question belongs to a very obscure epoch of Egyptian history, and that its discovery supplies us with an important and unexpected link between the Memphite art of the Vith Dynasty and the Theban art of the XIth Dynasty. This sepulchre was discovered by Prof. Maspero in February 1883, about half way up the slope of the great mountain-spur north of the Dayr-el-Baharee amphitheatre, and close over against the mouth of that sterile defile which leads to the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. From the mouth of this sepulchre, which is hidden by an aged laurel bush, a narrow rough-hewn tunnel descends for a distance of some ninety feet, and terminates in a two-chambered excavation, the second of which was the vault proper. The rock here being extremely friable (Prof. Maspero likens it to a flakey pie-crust), the ancient architect, in order to obtain a fit surface for wall-decoration, had found himself obliged to line three sides of this little sepulchral chamber with dressed blocks of fine limestone. When these were adjusted and decorated, more blocks were brought in; and the sarcophagus of Horhotpou, instead of being scooped from a huge monolith, was put together in several pieces dove-tailed and cemented. This kind of joined sarcophagus ("une des particularités du Moyen Empire") was not only cheaper as a purchase, but it allowed for more economy in the construction of the tomb itself, the passages needing to be left large enough for the admission of the mummy-case. The tomb of Horhotpou had long been violated when Prof. Maspero discovered it, now nearly a year ago. Two of the lining blocks of the walls had been shattered; both ends of the sarcophagus were broken; the mummy and mummy-case were gone; and all the smaller treasures once buried with the dead man were broken or stolen. Prof. Maspero found in the *débris* only one arm of a wooden statuette of admirable workmanship, and some oars and fittings of a little sacred bark, also in wood. The tomb itself, lined with paintings and texts, and the sarcophagus, which is similarly decorated, were, however, more rare and valuable than either mummies or funerary furniture. Prof. Maspero, as I before stated, has transported both to Boulak. The lining blocks, removed one by one and carefully numbered, have been re-erected in a corner of the new Salle Funéraire, and the sarcophagus (admirably mended and restored by MM. Vassali and Emil Brugsch) once more stands in its ancient place.

Horhotpou was a denizen of Thebes under some king of the XIth Dynasty; and he was son of the Lady Sonit-she. Of his parentage the inscriptions say no more than this; of his rank, descent, and private history, nothing. The walls of the chamber, instead of being first sculptured in bas-relief and then painted, are painted only. Also, instead of being covered with designs of figures, animals, agricultural scenes, and the like, interspersed here and there with a line or two of explanatory text, we here see a profusion of lengthy inscriptions sparsely relieved by representations of votive offerings. At one end of each wall is a painted panel representing a door, decorated as were the doors of that period. These mock doors are not intended to be ornamental. They are, in a religious and magical sense, real doors, just as the tomb itself, according to Egyptian notions, was a real house—the everlasting mansion of the dead. The walls of the sepulchral chamber of Horhotpou were the rooms of this mystical

house. On one side are painted all kinds of mirrors, necklaces, sandals, garments, bracelets, &c. This was his wardrobe. On the opposite wall are depicted vases of jasper, granite, and choice pottery, supposed to contain the seven sacred essences, the perfumes and ointments necessary for his use in the spirit-world. This was his still-room and dressing-room. On the inner side, over the entrance, may be seen all kinds of weapons—bows and arrows, javelins, maces, and the like. This was his armoury; and false doors painted on each side of the real doorway gave him a twofold access to that apartment. Finally, at the upper end of the chamber, occupying the wall which faces the entrance, we behold his dining-room and larder. The actual foods and drinks are not, however, depicted, but catalogued; and the catalogue, which is very full and tempting, comprises wines of various vintages, different kinds of beer and other drinks, game, poultry, butchers' meat, vegetables, milk, fruit, and many sorts of cakes. As for the texts—I translate here from Prof. Maspero—

"they consist chiefly of prayers from the *Book of the Dead* and chapters from that *Funerary Ritual* of which the Pyramids of Unas, Teti, the two Pepis, and Sokaremsaf have furnished us with the most ancient edition, and of which certain papyri of the Roman period contain the most recent version. The sarcophagus is a *résumé* of the whole tomb; or, rather, it is a second tomb inside the first. In accordance with frequent usage under the Middle Empire, it had no lid, the mummy being protected only by its bandages and its wooden coffin. Of this last was found only a splinter covered with hieratic writing, as fine as the writing of the XXth Dynasty, while of the mummy no vestige remained. The inside of the sarcophagus is decorated with painted doorways and votive objects, precisely as the walls of the chamber are decorated, the texts with which it is externally covered being in a much finer writing than the texts upon the walls. Here, again, we have extracts from *The Book of the Dead* and the *Funerary Ritual*, including 'The Chapter of Conducting the Boat' (in which the dead man crosses to the Eastward Heaven), 'The Chapter of Remembering Magical Charms,' 'The Chapter of not Eating Offal,' and, by way of corollary, the chapter which treats of eating bread-offerings" (pp. 256-7).

All this is extremely curious, not only because the tomb of Horhotpou is unique in its entirety and almost unique as to its period, but also because it forms a distinct connecting link between the mastabah-tombs of the Memphite pyramid period and the tunnelled tombs of the Theban Renaissance period. This link is more certain and decisive than at first sight is apparent. Mariette, noting the unlikeness between the Memphite and Theban tombs, was of opinion that there had been "a complete rupture of all artistic traditions" between the Vith and XIth Dynasties. "This theory," says Prof. Maspero,

"which is generally adopted by historians of art, is not borne out by facts. I myself, in 1882 and 1883, opened various brick mastabhs in the plain of Sakkarah, near the Mastabat el Pharaon, whereof the sepulchral chambers were decorated in precisely the same fashion as the sepulchral chamber of Horhotpou, only with a lesser profusion of texts. Among these texts occurred the royal ovals of Nofkeri Pepi II., so showing the tombs to belong to the latter end of the Vith Dynasty. Scanty, therefore, as the evidence is at present, it suffices nevertheless to prove that this so-called Theban art of the Middle Empire had its prototype in the Memphite art of the Ancient Empire" (*Guide du Visiteur au Musée de Boulaq*, p. 254).

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

THE ART MAGAZINES.

PHOTOGRAPHY seems to be becoming more and more a help rather than a hindrance to art. Two of the plates in the *Portfolio* afford addi-

tional instances of this. One is the admirable mezzotint-like engraving by Mr. Alfred Dawson after Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Mrs Pelham feeding Chickens," now at the Grosvenor. It is based on a photo-etching, which greatly reduces the manual labour of drawing, and affords a rough ground (an aquatint ground) for the operator. This ground, if it scarcely gives scope for quite such rich effects as that formed by the "rocker," is very much more durable. The other is a "photo-etching" of a drawing by Mr. Joseph Pennell—a very brilliant piece of work.

WE are glad to see that the *Magazine of Art* now gives the names of the engravers who execute the best cuts. In the current number some of the illustrations are of first-rate quality, especially those after the pictures of the Constantine Ionides Collection. The Régamey engraved by Strelles, the Degas by La Cour, and that by Werdmüller after Dalou's charming "Liseuse" are especially fine. The eloquent paper by the editor on "Two Busts of Victor Hugo" is of unusual interest. One is the Victor Hugo of forty years since, by David d'Angers; the other the Hugo of to-day, by Rodin. Both are well engraved by Klinkicht.

In the last two months two more of M. Lucien Gautier's admirable etchings of city scenes have appeared in *L'Art*. The plate next in importance to these is perhaps the etching by M. Ch. de Billy after Rubens' "Tournai près des Fossés d'un Château" in the Louvre. Two important series of papers have been brought to conclusion and issued as volumes in the "Bibliothèque internationale de l'Art." One of these is Mrs. Mark Pattison's *Claude*, the other *The Della Robbias*, by Messrs. Cavallucci and Molinier, both of which we hope to notice before long. Among other recent papers may be mentioned "Fra Angelico at Rome," by Maurice Faucon; "Le Palais de Venise, à Rome," by Eugène Muntz; "C. A. Sellier," by Roger Marx; and "Ulysse Butin," by A. Hustin.

THE portrait by Velasquez of Pope Innocent X., by M. Burney, after the picture in the Doria Palace at Rome, which is given in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, is a remarkable contrast to that by M. Lalauze in Mr. Curtis' Catalogue of the works of Velasquez and Murillo lately reviewed in the ACADEMY. The latter professes only to be after the copy by Ternante at Versailles, but either the copy or the etching by Lalauze (and we may safely give the latter the benefit of the doubt) is a very inferior one. The difference between the two etchings is that between character and caricature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALLEGED TEUTONIC KINSHIP OF THE THRACIANS.

Oxford: Jan. 18, 1884.

Emphasis, combined with brevity, is not always complimentary; and I regret that my epithets "fanciful" and "exploded," as applied to Mr. Karl Blind's theories regarding the Teutonic kinship of the Thracians, should have given him offence. In a review in which this question formed an altogether subsidiary subject I was not at liberty to go into it more fully; and, if I gave somewhat vigorous expression to my dissent, it was because Mr. Blind seemed to me to have quietly ignored the most recent results arrived at by specialists in this branch of ethnography.

That the Thracians had so much relationship to the Germanic peoples as is implied by both belonging to the European branch of the Aryan stock is, of course, universally admitted. But Mr. Blind goes much farther than this, and practically claims that Thracians and Germans

are one and the same race. It is the old story. The Getae are Goths and the Goths are Getae; the Getae are Thracians, and therefore the Goths are Thracians—a view which, however excusable in the days when Grimm wrote his *History of the German Language*, is to-day, in presence of the new epigraphic materials such as those collected on Thracian soil by Dumont and Heuzey, and of the special studies of Roesler, Tomaszek, and others, little more than an anachronism. That Jornandes, and others before him, should have confused the Gothic immigrants into Trajan's Dacia and Lower Moesia with the earlier Getic inhabitants of those regions is not surprising, considering the usual tendency of historians in those ages to fit on classical names to barbarian tribes whose very existence had been unknown to the ancients. Thus, to limit our parallels to the Thracian stock, the Moesians lived again in Byzantine terminology as equivalent to Bulgars, Dardanians were transformed into Serbs and Bosnians, the Daci, as we know, were rediscovered in the Dane-Law, and the Teucric avenged themselves on Greece in the shape of the Ottoman Turks! Jornandes is, besides, self-contradictory in the matter, for he gives us a separate, and quite credible, account of the descent of the Gothic hordes from their Baltic homes to the Euxine, in the course of which they had to fight their way through a Wendish or Slavonic country. On the showing, therefore, of Jornandes himself, the Slavs were nearer borderers of the Thracians than the original Goths of Scandia. Ptolemy, indeed, knew of the Scandian Gutae at a date considerably anterior to their first appearance on the Pontic shores.

Mr. Karl Blind bids us compare the personal and place names of the Thracians with those of the Germanic tribes. The comparison is hardly favourable to his theory. A large number of personal names from the purest Thracian districts have now been collected, mainly from epigraphic sources, and these give us a fairly definite idea of Thracian nomenclature. But they show very different elements from those that go to form our Theodorics and Æthelwulfs. The characteristic terminations in *-por*, *-tralis*, *-centus*, *-ula*, and their variants; the components of *Diza*, *Muca*, *Bithi*, *Abru*, and others—where are they among Teutonic name-forms? Where are the place-names in *-essos*, *-assos*, *-issos*, in *-para*, *-dava*, *-stora*, *-bria*, and others equally characteristic? And is it not rather a "freak" of etymology to compare Phrygians and Briges with the Franks and with *Fraeke*, a North-country word signifying a "bold wight"? "When on ground," observes Mr. Blind, "anciently inhabited by Thracian tribes we find an Asburg and a Teutoburg, we experience some difficulty in resisting an obvious conclusion." Certainly. And when on ground anciently inhabited by British tribes we find names like Birmingham and Middlesboro', we experience a similar difficulty. But the "obvious conclusion" seems in either case to be the same—that the later names belong to an altogether different race.

With regard to the Slavonic, Lithuanian, or other affinities of the Thracians, I should be very sorry to claim that amount of consanguinity that Mr. Blind insists on for his Goths. In the glosses of Thracian plant-names preserved in the list of Dioscorides—the best authority for the language that we possess—there are, however, some remarkable points of resemblance with Lithuanian and Slavonic forms, as, for example, the Thracian name for *Chelidonium*, *Krustanē*, which Grimm aptly compares with the Lithuanian *Kregdzyne*, from *Kregde* = "a swallow." In the same way, the first element of *Kolabrimos*, both Thracian and Karian for "a dance," presents a striking analogy to the Slavonic *Kolo*, the

national "wheel dance." A connexion between the Getae and the Lithuanians is admitted by Grimm; and Dr. Latham, who had arrived at the same conclusion on other grounds, has based upon it his ingenious theory as to the non-Germanic origin of the Gothic name in which the tables are turned with a vengeance on the Teutonizing school. Shafarik has conclusively shown from the evidence of place-names that Slavonic elements co-existed at an early period with Getic and Dacian in the region between the Carpathians and the Danube, and the most recent researches of Jirechek and Drinov have only confirmed his conclusions.

Mr. Blind bases another argument for the identity of Thracians and Teutons on the "Bacchic habits" of the former, their "red hair," and "their profound philosophical speculation," and rebukes me for hinting that in the prehistoric days of Troy the European members of the Thracian race were more barbarous than their Asiatic brothers. The Thracians were, no doubt, confirmed toppers; but a speculation which resulted in spiking human victims hardly deserves to be called philosophical. They had music, it is true; but their national instrument was Apollo's aversion. As to their civilisation, Mr. Blind is quite welcome to take that of the European branch of the Dardanians at a very much later date than that of Priam. They lived, like Troglodytes, in underground dens, which they kept warm in winter by heaping dung outside; and they washed themselves—or, rather, were washed—twice in a lifetime.

ARTHUR J. EVANS.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

FOUR courses of lectures are announced at Cambridge this term in connexion with archaeology—(1) "Apollo in Greek Mythology and Art," by Prof. Colvin; (2) "Greek Religious Antiquities," by Prof. Gardner; (3) "History of Greek Art," by Mr. Waldstein; (4) "The Palatine Hill and the Velia," by Mr. Tilley. Mr. Waldstein's lectures will be delivered in the new Museum of Archaeology. Mr. Roberts is also lecturing on "Greek Dialects and Inscriptions."

The author of *The Story of Chinese Gordon* has written an article on "Caffieri's Busts at the Comédie française," which will appear in the February number of the *Magazine of Art*, illustrated with engravings of the busts of Corneille, Rotrou, and Piron.

SIR EDMUND BECKETT, having completed the destruction of the west front of St. Albans Abbey, is now attacking the body of the church; and, as its natural guardians allow him to do what he likes there, and he himself is beyond the reach of reason on the subject, we must be prepared for further mischief. But we are sorry to hear that the munificence of Mr. H. H. Gibbs is likely to become another source of harm. The great reredos, besides being one of the largest, is one of the richest and most delicate, pieces of old English church furniture which remains; and, if it be touched at all, it calls for the greatest knowledge and skill in its handling. According to the daily papers, its "restoration" is to be undertaken by the ordinary staff of the church without the supervision of any architect.

THE "beauties" of England, as old topographers called them, have been so seriously diminished and destroyed that what remain ought to be cherished and protected so far as may be. And so the proposal to destroy yet another—to invade and ruin the immediate neighbourhood of Aysgarth Force, in Wensleydale—must be strenuously resisted. We understand that the scheme that failed some two years ago is being revived. The design is to

run a railway viaduct over the river just above or close by Aysgarth bridge, which bridge is placed in a very lovely spot at no great distance from the Force itself. Certainly this arrangement will inflict an irreparable wound on the scenery of that part. And, as everybody knows, it is scenery of no ordinary charm and value; it is one of nature's choice places. There seems no reason at all adequate why this new railway should not, when it leaves Bishopton, turn rather north-east and join the line already existing at Redmire or thereabouts instead of turning north-west and intruding on the loveliness of Aysgarth. We insist—and we believe the better spirits of this age are beginning to be of the same mind—that these beauties of nature are beyond price, and that their pricelessness should be duly considered; that it is not by any means a slight thing to mutilate and deform one of them (as railway companies seem to think), but a sin and a shame. Necessity, we are told, has no laws. But it does not in the least appear that the course proposed for this railway is necessary. What appears is the utmost indifference to that which ought most carefully to be remembered, and which we hope the protest of all lovers of nature will insist shall be remembered.

M. EMILE WAUTERS, the famous Belgian painter, has gone on a visit of six months to Morocco. It is also announced that he will not return to Brussels, but has resolved to settle at either Paris or London.

WE are glad to hear that the lamented death of François Lenormant will not cause the discontinuance of the *Gazette archéologique*, which he founded in conjunction with Baron de Witte. His place as editor will be taken by M. de Lasteyrie, who recently succeeded Jules Quicherat as Professor of Archaeology in the Ecole des Chartes.

WE have received from Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. *The Year's Art* for 1884. It is a book that, by reason partly of its art directory, and partly by the variety of the art information it conveys, has become practically indispensable to the painter, connoisseur, and amateur. As in the case of that hardly less popular production for the theatrical profession, *The Era Almanack*, fresh features of interest are introduced each year, even if some of the old ones disappear. This year the chief novelty consists in the introduction of very tiny illustrations. Some of these are the minute records of certain of the principal pictures in the various exhibitions of the season; others indicate for us briefly at least the composition, if not the colour, expression, and effect, of canvases that have been despatched to our colonies. There is, for example, a sheet devoted to fifteen of what are presumably the most important works of art in the Art Gallery of New South Wales. This shows us at a glance what the Australians are buying. They have become possessed of Sir Frederick Leighton's "Wedded," of Mr. Gow's "Jacobite Proclamation," of Mr. Basil Bradley's pathetic canvas "The Orphans," and of Mr. H. R. Robertson's "Ave Maria," one of the most picturesque of the recent visions of water and sky. In sculpture they boast the possession of Mr. Bruce Joy's "The First Flight"—a girl with extended hand, hardly arresting the departure of the bird on its earliest journey. They have likewise Christian Rauch's "Fame." The winged lady seated at the top of a pedestal, with one leg dangling towards the ground, would appear to be rather a dispenser of fame than Fame herself. But our object was less to criticise the treasured possessions of New South Wales than to indicate the newer attractions in *The Year's Art*. Some of the new prints are well reproduced. There is likewise a reproduction of that "Venus and Adonis" of the

Venetian school, and of the Velasquez portrait of Philip IV., which were lately acquired for our National Gallery. Mr. Marcus B. Huish and Mr. D. C. Thomson have together compiled the little volume before us.

THE second volume has just appeared (Paris: Quantin) of M. C. Ravaisson-Mollien's facsimile reproductions of the MSS. of Leonardo da Vinci in the library of the Institut. The first volume dealt with the MS. known as A; this deals with B and D, and contains 188 facsimiles produced by the phototypic process. The value of these MSS., not only for the history of art, but more especially for the personal history of Leonardo and for his scientific inventions, is well known.

WE are asked to state that the receiving day for the spring exhibition of the Nineteenth Century Art Society is Monday, January 28.

THE STAGE.

THE theatrical events of the last two or three weeks have been very numerous and very unimportant. Our greater playhouses—except those devoted, at this season of the year, to pantomime—have preserved in their play-bills the pieces which were performed before Christmas. At the Lyceum only, to-night, is any change to be made. "Pygmalion and Galatea," which we reviewed at length some while ago, will still be performed, but it will be played in conjunction with a new brief piece of serious interest, likewise by Mr. Gilbert. It is true that a new theatre has opened—the Prince's in Coventry Street, under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce, who had to vacate the condemned band-box known as the Prince of Wales's—but the chief attraction at the Prince's thus far seems, to judge from the utterances of our contemporaries, to be its iron curtain, which would appear to be a contribution of somewhat negative value to the pleasure of the playgoer. Mr. Bruce has, however, assembled a good company: there is Miss Lingard, who knows her art, and sometimes, perhaps, shows only too well that she knows it; there is Miss Sophie Eyre, who is handsome and spirited and promising; there is Mr. Beerbohm-Tree, an actor of marked character; and there is Mr. Bruce himself, whom one always sees with pleasure, and who is really seen excellently in "In Honour Bound." But the pieces are stale. Mr. Gilbert's play has aged too rapidly—unlike, in this respect, his play at the Lyceum—and "In Honour Bound" is confessedly old, though it is certainly good. But we are hardly invited to criticise at length a performance which, no doubt, will shortly be changed, so that that with which one is familiar may give place to that which is novel.

AT the little playhouse in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, a new manageress, Miss Nellie Harris, has brought out, with what is almost an unexpected measure of success, a piece first played about nine years ago. This is "The New Magdalen," by Mr. Wilkie Collins. It is not quite a pleasant piece, but it is vigorous and plain-spoken; and to-day, just as nine years ago, the two principal parts are acted by Miss Ada Cavendish and Mr. Archer, who do complete justice to them. Mr. Archer was always successful in the part he has assumed—that of the persuasive clergyman; and Miss Cavendish, as the Magdalen, made a distinct hit originally. But, however good she was in the past, she is now admitted to be better—her method has matured; she has gained in force and earnestness, and her recent appearances in London have not been so frequent that the public has had any opportunity of tiring of her. To us Miss Cavendish has sometimes seemed unequal to portray the

more agreeable passions of the theatre, but for those that are aroused in the scenes depicted in "The New Magdalen" she undoubtedly finds perfect expression. Hence her success is as merited as it is peculiar.

MR. PINERO is a clever man who, for lack of the most ordinary precautions of prudence, is wont to fail in his essays. The acting of "Lords and Commons" at the Haymarket has allowed that piece a run of fifty nights already, nor is that curious play even yet on its very last legs. But at the Globe Theatre, in spite of some excellent acting, Mr. Pinero's new comedy of "Low Water" has enjoyed but eight performances—including one specially given for the profession, who may be presumed to have been anxious to see, while yet it was possible, a piece practically condemned on its first night. "Low Water" has been withdrawn; Mr. Pinero hopes it may be seen again, and clearly intends to attribute a part of its failure to the method of its interpretation, but the date of its re-appearance is, to say the least, uncertain. All Mr. Pinero's pieces have merits—some stage merits and some literary merits—and it is not the least of the merits of Mr. Pinero that he determines to be unconventional. But, alas! he is often more than unconventional—or he is so unconventional that he appears to be unnatural. And learned as he is in stage devices—amply supplied as we must consider him with that first qualification for a dramatist, the *habitude de la scène*—he yet permits his piece and his characters to resort to tricks of conduct and character which would be avoided by the inexpert and the inexperienced. Imagine, for instance, as a trick of conduct of the piece, the gas going out at a serious moment, when some necessary business of the play remained to be transacted, and this, forsooth, only to illustrate the fact that one of the most important of the *dramatis personae* was in that condition which has been described as "the ignoble melancholy of pecuniary embarrassment." This is an incident in "Low Water," and exception has, fairly enough, we think, been taken to it; but sometimes the conduct of the characters is even more irritating and unreasonable, in Mr. Pinero's dramas, than the author's own conduct of the piece. Of this, "Lords and Commons," with its representation of the quite unearthly rudeness of well-bred people, its caricature or libel upon their tone of thought, affords the most abundant examples. Mr. Pinero has distinct gifts. He has won—especially in "The Money Spinner"—deserved successes; but, to continue or prolong them, we cannot but think he would do well to be contented with such originality as does not include eccentricity.

THE pantomimes may be dismissed with a word, though one of them—"Cinderella" at Drury Lane—will run for a couple of months from the present date. It is a great and gorgeous show, having less in common with old-fashioned pantomime than some of us would desire. Yet we are not ourselves quite sure that every sigh which is uttered after old-fashioned pantomime is quite genuine. The present generation would not, we take it, await with profound interest the steady development of the aged nursery story any more than it would yearn for a return of that yet earlier régime of pantomime in which clown, harlequin, pantaloons, and columbine were all—in which what is technically called an "opening" did not exist. Anyhow, it is doubtful whether the piece at Her Majesty's—which is fashioned a little more after the purist theories than that in Drury Lane—is really as successful as Mr. Harris's in drawing the world. Mr. Harris is a king of spectacle; he marshals armies of supers become for the moment picturesque. There is pantomime, we may add, at the Surrey

and at Islington, and in still more remote suburbs; but we live in an age of centralisation, and, practically, pantomime is centralised at Drury Lane.

MUSIC.

MR. EDWARDS' "VICTORIAN" AT COVENT GARDEN.

WE recently noticed the production of "The Piper of Hamelin" at Covent Garden, the first of the two novelties promised by the Royal English Opera Company. Though the plot of that Opera is not particularly interesting, and the music certainly not of a high order, the piece seems to have been favourably received by the public. It has been performed four or five times; the actors have got more used to their parts, and various improvements in the way of "cuts" and curtain arrangements have been effected since the first night.

Last Saturday evening came the second novelty, "Victorian," an Opera in four acts by Mr. Julian Edwards. About three years ago an Overture of his was performed at one of Mr. F. Cowen's orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall; and, from what we remember of it, there was nothing of special promise in it, nothing to lead one to regard Mr. Edwards as "a coming man." As the moth to the candle, so are young composers attracted to the stage. Mr. Edwards found a librettist in Mr. J. F. Reynolds-Anderson, who "freely altered and adapted" and, we might add, spoilt, to a certain extent, Longfellow's "Spanish Student;" and this has been set to music. Before beginning, the composer would have done well, like the man in the parable, to sit down and think "whether he have sufficient to finish it;" and, after due reflection, he might have come to the conclusion that he had, perhaps, a sufficient flow of melody, but not adequate dramatic power; to say nothing of knowledge of harmony, composition, and orchestration.

It would serve no useful purpose to review the work in detail: the *libretto* is weak, and the music still weaker. The solo numbers and duets have pleasing moments; but they are written in a jerky style, and are, for the most part, commonplace, vulgar, or inexpressibly dull. His recitatives are miserable failures, and his concerted pieces feeble in construction and altogether ineffective. There is a certain amount of colour and form in his "Gipsy" music—in the second act we have Gipsies singing and dancing in a square at Madrid, and in the last act a Gipsy camp in the forest—but we hear only the wild untutored strains of the vagabond race, and recall with a sigh the cultivated and seductive Gipsy music of more than one great composer. It is unpleasant to speak thus unfavourably of Mr. Edwards' first operatic venture; but in the interest of art we feel forced to be frank. The composer is quite young; and if, as we believe, this Opera prove a failure, he may yet hope for future success, and even fame. Auber's first Opera was a miserable *fiasco*, so was Verdi's first attempt, and Wagner's first essays brought him but little encouragement.

We must now add a few words about the performance of "Victorian." Miss Gulia Gaylord took the rôle of the Gipsy maiden; she made the most of the part; her voice appears to have lost some of its freshness, but it is fair to her to say that she was suffering from a severe cold. Mr. Packard as the lover, Victorian, was fairly successful. Mr. J. Sauvage as the Gipsy Bartolomé well earned the liberal applause bestowed upon him; he has a voice well trained and of pleasing quality, and his utterance is clear and distinct. We would also mention Miss Lucy Franklin's clever impersonation of Hypolito. The performance, generally speaking, was far from good; the Opera was conducted by Mr. Edwards, who was

naturally over-anxious. At the close the actors and composer were called before the curtain.
J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ was pianist at the last Saturday Popular Concert. He gave a very fine performance of Beethoven's E flat Sonata (op. 7); the *tango* was played with much feeling, and the following *allegro* with marked grace and delicacy. The principal concerted work of the afternoon was Mozart's charming Quintett in A for clarinet and strings. Miss Santley was the vocalist.

ON Monday evening, January 21, Middle. Marie Krebs appeared for the first time this season. She played the "Waldstein" Sonata with her accustomed brilliancy and dexterity. Her reading of the work is, however, open to exception in one or two points. She was received with all the honours due to an old favourite, and for an *encore* played Schumann's "Traumewirren." Mr. J. Maas was the vocalist. He first sang "Deeper and deeper still" from "Jephtha." The programme-book reminded us that Handel died on April 13, 1759, a Good Friday, the anniversary of the first performance of "The Messiah." If true, the coincidence would be a striking one; but it now seems pretty certain that Handel died, not on the 13th, as stated by Burney, but on Saturday the 14th. The programme included Mozart's Quintett for strings in E flat and Spohr's showy Pianoforte Trio in E minor. We must not omit to mention M^{me}. Néruda's great success with her solos, particularly the second, Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo."

THE coming (seventy-second) season of the Philharmonic Society promises to be one of considerable interest. Herr Antonin Dvorák will make his appearance at the fifth concert and conduct two of his works, and Dr. F. von Hiller will appear at the last both as composer and conductor. A new Symphony by Mr. F. H. Cowen is announced, and the directors hope to produce Brahms' new Symphony in F. The following gentlemen have consented to act as honorary conductors:—Messrs. J. F. Barnett, F. H. Cowen, G. Mount, and C. V. Stanford. The dates of the concerts will be February 21, March 6 and 20, April 23, and May 7 and 28.

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